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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,428—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
11th Mar.	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7553	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6322
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	31st March 1905,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th March, at 9½ a.m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porbunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 7th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 6th March, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	6th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,199	24th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Dec.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 180

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	21st	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5134	12nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	6100	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3869	18th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE,
OBTAINABLE OF D. MERWAN & CO., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE VERY LATEST CONTINENTAL ACT.

"THE DOG CART AND THE DOGS"

TRAINED AND INTRODUCED BY MRS. T. F. FITZGERALD.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

STILL MORE NEW ACTS.

STILL MORE SENSATIONS.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

PRICES.	Rs. as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24 0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle...	4 0
Chairs on raised platform	3 0
2nd Chairs	2 0
Stalls	1 0
Gallery, natives only	0 8

Box Office at :—SOUNDY & Co.

Tickets for all other parts may be obtained daily at the CIRCUS from 9 to 6.

By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

BOMBAY BRANCH

WILL BE HELD IN THE

CATHEDRAL BOYS' SCHOOL,

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, March 7th at 5-30 P.M.

The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY will preside.

The Ven. the Archdeacon of Bombay and the Rev. Canon Ledgard (who will move the adoption of the Report) have promised to be present and to take part in the proceedings.

The attendance of all Friends and Well-wishers of the Society is invited.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on TUESDAY 14th March, 1905, at 5-30 P.M. to transact the following business :—

1 To receive, adopt and confirm the Directors' Report, and the audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.
2 To Sanction the payment of a Dividend,
3 To Elect Directors.
4 To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year,
5 To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

J. H. COOKE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 13th March, 1905.

NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS and Infectious Disease namely, Foot and Mouth Disease, has appeared amongst Cattle in certain parts of the City of Bombay, and there is reason to apprehend that unless such special measures as hereinafter mentioned are taken to prevent the same, and the Municipal Commissioner being of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, or of any other Law in force in Bombay, are insufficient for the purpose of effectually preventing the spread of such Disease, Public Notice is hereby given that with the sanction of Government, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 124 of the said Act, the Commissioner will take such special measures as are hereby indicated, and with the like sanction, the Commissioner hereby prescribes the undermentioned temporary regulations, to be observed by the public and all persons concerned,

1. From and after the date of publication of this Notice, the Commissioner will himself, or by any Veterinary or other Officer whom he may authorise in that behalf, examine cattle kept in or brought into the City, whether kept for milking, for draft, or for any other purpose whatsoever and if and whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner or to any such officer as aforesaid that any animal is suffering or in any wise infected or affected by Foot and Mouth Disease will direct and cause the removal of such animal wheresoever the same may be found, to any segregation camp or place which may, for the time being, be set apart or provided for the reception and treatment of such animals, and will there treat and detain any such animal for so long as may be deemed necessary.

2. Every owner or person having charge of any cattle within the City is required to give immediate notice to the Commissioner, or any such Officer as aforesaid, of any case of disease which may occur amongst the animals in his charge, and to afford every facility and assistance in his power to the Commissioner or to any such Officer as aforesaid for examining such Cattle, and if called upon to do so must forthwith obey any order of the Commissioner or Officer as aforesaid in regard to the segregation or removal of any such animal as aforesaid, and for that purpose must send any such animal, with a competent person in charge thereof to any such camp or place as may be directed.

3 The owner of any animal removed for segregation or treatment as aforesaid must make all necessary arrangements for the supply of food to, and generally for the care of such animal during detention as aforesaid. The removal and detention of every such animal will be at the sole risk of the owner.

4. The milk of any milch cow or buffalo suffering from disease, or removed for segregation, treatment, or detention as aforesaid, must, on no account, be sold or used, but must be forthwith destroyed.

5 Any person failing to comply with, or contravening any of the provisions herein before contained in clauses 2, 3 or 4, will render himself liable to prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1905.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY

Yielding an annual rental of UPWARDS OF ONE LAKH situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E., and purchased in February, 1886, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square yards, as follows :—

1. KARNAL CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hummum Streets, together with 312 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors, above also occupied as offices.

2. SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 122 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1862 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.

3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummum—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1893 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above, occupied as offices and chambers.

4. JAHAMAHAL, Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 787 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1893, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper Stories used as offices and chambers.

5. KADR MAKAN, Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.

6. PLOT of vacant land 890 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The Sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots set out above.

Further particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Jung's Agency, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of and offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELSOHN'S "ST. PAUL,"

TOWN HALL,

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

SOLOISTS :

Mrs. BOLLAM, Miss VINING, Mrs. MACBETH. | Mr. W. PHILLIPS, Mr. G. F. HILL.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2086	Ahrens	13th March 1905
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	23rd March 1905

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 8th January, 1905

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE.
No. 19.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Storekeeper General SUPPLY and TRANSPORT at Bombay up to 12 NOON, on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 o'clock P.M. before the date of opening of tenders except SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer on payment of Rupee One per set.

Description of articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated needs.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of Earnest money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
Flour	As provided for in Tender and Schedule.	Do.	1-5-05	30-4-06	Rs.	10th Mar. 1905.
Atta						
Sugar, L. Manufacture for Ration and Hospital			1-4-05	31-3-06	2% on Value of Supply at tendered rate.	15th Mar. 1905.

L. J. MATHIAS, Major,
Store-Keeper General S. & T.

Office of the Store-Keeper General, Supply and Transport, Bombay, 4th March, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mense m—Rising to Rs. 135 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

Sale of cotton Wastes, Bardans, a large variety of Mill Stores Country Castings of Iron and Brass and English make Spare Parts of Machinery.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 7th March, 1905, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Company's Mill Premises, situated at Albert Road, Chinchpogly, Bombay, a quantity of superior cotton fly, droppings, and sundry other cotton wastes, cotton bardans, and a large variety of mill stores including superior rim and scroll bandings and assorted bandings, Wilson's bobbins, Heesians (Hastings), English hoop iron, strapping, roller skins, emulsor, cocoanut and spindle oils, roller flannels, brown casing papers blue facing papers, straw boards, Egyptian driving ropes 13-4 in. and 17-8 in. eddie Brossing travellers, bundling twines ties, country castings of iron and brass, fire bars, assorted iron bars and steel patles, bolts and nuts, pressers boiler composition and other new English spare parts of machinery of Messrs Platt Bros. and Co. Ltd., Messrs Howard and Bullough and Messrs Taylor Lang and Co.

The articles are on view at the mill premises, and particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Liquidators or the Undersigned.

SALE OF TOOLS, MACHINERY, &c.

Under instructions from Mr. Hemraj Madhowji, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1905, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, a Frere Road, Cumbay, Street, No. 13, consisting of screw cutting lathe 26 feet, turning lathe 14 feet, shaping machine with 18 inch stroke 6 feet long, furnace for melting casting, cast iron moulding boxes, kettles, furnace, chain-block, fire-bricks, &c.

Sale of Stock-in-trade of Mirror Boxes, Coloured Glass Beads False Pearls, Glass pavalee, Bundles of Copper, Brass and Iron Wires, Needle Boxes, Mouth Harmonicas, Safe, &c.

By order of N C Macleod, Esq, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Abdool Hoosein Karimbhoy, an insolvent, Messrs Mehrjee Johnston and Co. will sell by public Auction, on the following days and hours, the stock-in-trade of the said insolvent in the shop and godown mentioned below :—

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1905, at 2 p.m.
At Shop in Bhoosari Mohalla.

All the stock-in-trade, consisting of coloured glass-beads, false pearls glass pavalee, mirrior boxes, mouth harmonicas, bundles of copper, brass and iron wires, needle boxes, padlocks with keys, penknives 1 safe, weights, slates, tin lamps mehta boxes carpets, pillows, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 10th March 1905, at 2 p.m.
At Godown in Nagdevi Street.

All the stock-in-trade, consisting of boxes, of coloured glass beads, false pearls, small tin boxes, German silver wire coils, brass Wire coils, iron wire bundles in canvas, mouth harmonicas, German silver sheets, knives, scale and weights, casks of iron wire, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 13th March 1905, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market Mazagon and Fergusson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fee s for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1905, to 31st March 1906.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 7th March 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

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TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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Deliciously Fresh.

MEALS can be obtained at all times from Re. 1 upwards. Only the very best quality WINES, SPIRITS, DRAUGHT ALE, STOUT and BEER supplied.

The refrigerators of the INDIAN HOTELS Co., Ltd., are now at the disposal of GREEN'S, and every confidence may be reposed in the freshness of all provisions.

W. B. GREEN & Co., VICEREGAL CATERERS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.		Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 0	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 12	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 3	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 16	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 18	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 15	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	60 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 12	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 12	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	5 8	46 4	42	
43	40 12	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 18	71 11	56 18	49 6	45	

A PERSON OF 20 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

NERVE VIGOUR PILLS.

TONIC RESTORATIVE AND STIMULANT.

Indicated in all forms of exhaustion, mental inertia and loss of nerve power.

Their stimulating and sustaining effects on the nervous system are immediate.—

Rs. 2-8 per bottle

DOSE:—One to two Pills three times a day.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & Co.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea 1944 tons Captain A S Houstoun will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain H Bamber, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada 2124 tons, Captain E Hodgson, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Caspian, 2217 tons Captain D. young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 22nd February with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Kt Bachelor, 4,141 tons, Captain N Finnis, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 22nd February, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Tabaristan, 2173 tons, Captain M Paramor, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from New Port 6th February via Aden, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin, 2158 tons, Captain J T Bickerles, arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta 23rd February with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Anchenerag, 2542 tons, Captain M B Reid arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Calcutta 23rd February with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana 2124 tons, Captain G H Sharp, which arrived inharbour on Sunday from Delagoa Bay 11th February, with a general cargo and 3, cabin 133 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2862 tons, Capt J K Saudilands, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Calcutta 4th February via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE steamer Africa, 1342 tons, Captain C F Evans, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Colombo 1st March, with a general cargo, Mr Fitzgerald, Mr and Mrs E Mellan, and 2 Europeans.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo. Miss Butcher, Mr Stocker, Mrs O'Gorman and 244 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath 1319 tons, Captain H Tepe arrived in harbour to-day from Zanzibar 20th February with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr K Telpnin, Mr W Bell, Mr W Evans, Mr C Davis, Mr C Breston, Mr R Cooke, Mr C Hill, 4 natives and 135 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Simla, 3827 tons, Captain R F R Summers will sail to-day for Shanghai with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr F C Leather, Miss G Smith, Miss Laubier, Mrs J A R Crawford and infant, Mr B C Fry, Mr Laubier, Major J A H Crawford—For Shanghai—Mr B C Sethna Mr F R Dastoor and Mr K P Mehta—For Melbourne—Two Miss Howell—For Sydney—Mr and Mrs R H R Hopkins and Mr G L Russell—For Hongkong—Mr H A Pattman, and Mrs March.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Tabaristan s	Paramor	Newport, Feb 6
6	Bundesrath s	Tepe	Zanzibar, Feb 20
6	Lord Kelvin s	Bickerly	Calcutta, Feb 23
6	Dumra s	Williams	Busreh
6	Caspian s	Young	Calcutta, Feb 22

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Simla, Summers for Shanghai
" Nuddea, Houstoun for Rangoon
" Madura, Bamber for Persian Gulf
" Lawada, Hodgson Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Forbes., for Marseilles and Liverpool, &c
" Arabia, for London, &c
" Nairung, for Calcutta, &c
" Bundesrath, for Zanzibar. &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
27	Clan Ferguson	Liverpool
28	Clan Macnadyen	Galle
March		
2	Ujina	Rangoon
2	Lowenburg	Antwerp

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's s s India arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The B I S N Co's s s Goorkha left London on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

HONGKONG, MARCH 5.

The P and O s s Pekin left here yesterday morning.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 5.

The P and O s s Caledonia arrived at Marseilles.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator left Trieste on the 3rd instant and may be expected here on the 20th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 5th instant.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Soulbarn and Esplanade	9	8	18
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	20	18	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	30	30	61
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	20	16	26
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Naggpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	31	27	61
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	9	8	18
G Mahim and Worli	6	7	17
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	26
Total	125	127	270
Total plague deaths to date	232,805	235,696	
Same date last year	181	128	208

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
53	25

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89⅞	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	100 1-4	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	108	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 5-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 3-16	= — 1-8
2 months hence	26 7-8	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	50	= — 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·21	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·48 1-2	= — 3-4
New York Demand	4·86 3-4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
4 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	= do
4 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 3-4 per cent	= — 1-8

Extra allotments T T on Bombay Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s 4 1-8d

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·12 + 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000 bales. Imports 6,000. Futures closed quiet.

Mch.-Apl. 3·97 unchanged	Apl.-May 4·00 unchanged	
May-June 4·01 unchanged	June-July 4·03 unchanged	July-Aug. 4·03 unchanged
Aug.-Sept. 4·04 unchanged	Sept.-Oct. 4·05 unchanged	Oct.-Nov 4·05 unchanged
	Nov-Dec. 4·06 unchanged	

Receipts at U S Ports	20,000 bales
Do. last year	5,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 "
Do. do Continent	10,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·35 + 10
Futures, month of March	7·34 + 6
Do. do. July	7.40 + 6

* Advanced owing to "bull" support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 3-16 unchanged
Futures, month of June	7·27 + 6
Do. do. Sept.	7·35 + 6
Tone at close	quiet.
Stock in London	Bales 13,000
Quantity in sight	9,708,000
Total visible supply	3,560,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 7-8 sellers; tone steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 4th March, 1905:—

Cotton	14,319 bales.
Wheat	3,745 cwts.
Linseed	20,654 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,547 "
Gingellyseed	4,246 "
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	457 "
Castorseed	3,493 "
Niger	3,127 "
Myrabollams	3,197 "
Cottonseed	15,923 "
Mowrraseed	20 "
Gram	982 "
Jowari	1,957 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MARCH 6.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' sight D. A.			1s. 4 1-4d
Do 6 do do			1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do			170 3-4 to 171
Marks 3 do do			138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			134 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do			189 1-2
Japan 30 do do			148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone 1st. Cash ... ... 99·2
1st Settlement ... ... 99·2
Money Market, Tone.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st April		3 per cent
Bank of Bombay 16th February		7 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd February		7 do
Bank of Madras do 1st March		7 do

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is about 42 lakhs down and rate unchanged.

SPECIE—Market partly closed, rates nominal.

	Rs. a. p.
Bar Gold	6 7
Ready	6 7
Forward ... April-May ...	6 8
Bar Silver.—Tone quiet.	
Do Cawnpore. Ready. ...	6 4
Do Forward April-May ...	6 6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 14
Do Forward April-May ...	7 0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	7 2
Forward April-May ...	7 6

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	28 4
Forward April-May ...	30 0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone, firm.

Howree Khandeish ...	44-8
75 per cent Mixed ...	43-12
25 per cent. " ...	42-8
50 per cent " ...	41
Black Kutnee " ...	35-8
Yellow Hingenghat ...	51-0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

White Delhi Ready ...	4 10
Do do Apl.-May.	4 11

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—steady

Estimated sales ... bales	10,000
Imports ...	nil
Mar.-April 4·01 +4	April-May 4·04 +4
May-June 4·05 +4	June-July 4·07 +4
July-Aug. 4·07 +4	Aug.-Sept. 4·08 +4
Sep.-Oct. 4·09 +4	Oct.-Nov. 4·09 +4
Nov.-Dec 4·10 +4	

COTTON.—The local market is steadier and prices are Re. 1 higher all round. Sellers being less inclined to operate. There is a fair enquiry by Mills for ready Cotton "Satta" are steady and good Broach is quoted at the close Rs. 203.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.)(Ry. terms) ...	170	160 ...	25 March	
Bengals, M G Ry terms ...	175	165 ...	do	
Sind-Punjab M. G. ...	175	165 ...	do	
Oomrawatee (desepta) (M.-G.)	181	175 ...	do	
Khandeish do. ...	171	165	do	
Jalgaon do ...	173	167	do	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	182	176 ...	do	
Oomra, good staple (M.G.) ...	190	184 ...	do	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	187	181 ...	do	
Nagpore and Kampti do	190	184 ...	do	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	204	199 ...	1-25 March	
Do. do	...	...203	15-25] do.	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	... 195	25 May	
Westerns	...	... 184	do	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 4

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowanuggur	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm,
2 1-2 per cent Consols	91
3 per cent Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loans	108
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 5-8
Bar Silver	27 3-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 15th February, as compared with the statement of the 4th March:—

	Feb. 15. Rs.	Mar. 4. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,00,000	24,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,86,714	49,10,427
Public Deposits at Branches	45,17,885	76,47,710
Other Deposits	6,51,16,787	6,33,02,606
Post Bills	12,953	11,209
Sundries	15,60,660	16,56,304
Rs.	9,78,77,903	9,99,24,655
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,11,42,927	1,12,42,286
Other authorised Securities	23,46,712	23,33,705
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	96,60,980	96,42,220
Loans do. do. do.	1,01,15,978	101,39,023
Bills discounted and purchased	3,78,78,695	3,98,37,468
Dead Stock	2,07,557	2,07,541
Stamps and Stationery	4,576	4,120
Balances with other Banks	9,21,670	8,69,233
Sundries	1,66,195	1,29,674
Cash	2,60,00,873	2,23,51,627
Rs.	9,78,77,903	9,99,24,655

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JAMES—March 1, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain M R James Army Service Corps of a daughter.

SCOTT—March 1, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major T E Scott, C I E, D S O, 33rd Fikhs, D A A G, Northern Command, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LLOYD—DOYLE—February 27, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Popham's Broadway, Madras, by the Rev J Breedon George Samuel Parker, eldest son of the R P Lloyd, Esq., Deputy Traffic Manager, Madras Harbour Trust, to Elsie Bridget, daughter of the late Mr U E and Mrs C C Doyle, of Glenfruin Estate, Wynaad.

DEATH.

COOPER—February, 9, at Home, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Earnest, Commandant, 57th Rifles, Frontier Force Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

CHIRETTONES,
TABLETS
OF
SACCHARO CHIRETTINE
each containing 3 grains of the Remedy.

TONIC & FEBRIFUGE,

Three grains are equal in effect to one grain of Quinine,

Dose as a Tonic.

One or two Chirettones (3 to 6 grains) twice or thrice daily alone or dissolved in a little water or wine and water. 10 drops Tincture of Steel may be added when the system is much weakened.

DOSE AS A FEBRIFUGE.

Three or six Chirettones according to the violence of the attack and as the stomach will bear it. In Ague it should be given every 3 hours during the intervals between the paroxysms. Re. 1, per Bottle of 100.

Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
Sassoon House—BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 0-17m., 0-25a. Low water, 6-10m., 6-5a.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, annual meeting, Cathedral Boys' School, 5-30 p. m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society, Mendelsohn's "St. Paul." Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—Cattle owners are informed that no animals suffering from foot and mouth disease, which is at present very prevalent in Bombay, can be admitted for treatment at this institution.

J. N. WADIA MAHIM DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary, Bombay, during the month of February was 1,456. The chief prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, chest affections and digestion complaints.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—Indian Antelope (Antelope cervicapra) by Mrs. Dinbai Pestonji Bhandara; Indian Wild Boar (Sus Indicus,) by Mr. F. Pratt I. C. S.; and 4 Vuturine Guinea Fowls (Numida Vulturina) by Major F. Lock through the Natural History Society.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Simla will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m, to-day.—Mails consisting of correspondence for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam Beira, Mozambique, Quelimane, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay and South Africa per s. s. Lawada will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m, to-day.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Ludha Manek, a grain dealer, has reported to the police that some time during Saturday night, his room at Haines Road, Byculla, was broken into and ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 434 were stolen. The complainant has been since some days past putting up temporarily in a hut at Matoonga owing to plague.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Hoosein Kadurbux, a Mahomedan, aged about twenty-five, died at the J. J. Hospital on Sunday from the effects of the burns he had received on the night of the 25th ultimo. It appears that some kerosine oil accidentally fell on Hoosein's clothes and in order to ascertain the extent of damage done to his clothes, he struck a match and held it close to his clothes which caught fire and he was seriously burnt about his chest and back.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Shivratan Jurakhan, a Hindu, aged thirty-two, died from hydrophobia at the J. J. Hospital on Sunday. It appears that about two months ago, Shivratan noticed a dog in his master's compound at Elphinstone Road and went to frighten him away, when the animal sprang at him and bit him on his chin, leaving one tooth mark on it. The occurrence was not reported to the police and the man was treated with household remedies. On the 28th February last, he got fever and was removed to the hospital where he subsequently developed symptoms of hydrophobia.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers the band of the 1st Bn. G. L. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day:—

Overture	Le Domino Noir—Hartmann
An Oriental Scene	A Dervish Chorus—Sommer
Selection	A Country Girl—Monkton
Valse	Louisana—Squire
Selection	Gaiety Girl—S Jones
Serenata	Love in Idleness—Macbeth
Lancs	Characteristic Dinah's Jubilee, Kral Kops

BITING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.—Sherbanbai, a Mahomedan woman, was driving along Jail Road in a hack victoria on Sunday evening, when one Kurmali Vali jumped into the carriage, caught hold of the woman's hands and bit off her nose and then absconded. The injured woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment. The police inquiries show that Sherbanbai, who is a married woman, ran away from her husband about seven months ago and went to live with Kurmali at Nassik. She however returned to Bombay, after about ten days, with her father, with whom she had since been living. She had since then met Kurmali several times and he had tried to induce her to go and live with him, but she refused. In consequence of this Kurmali had often threatened her with injury.

PICK POCKETS AT BHENDI BAZAAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker charged Sayafu Kasub and Mahomed Ysuf, two Mahomedans with the theft of a currency note of Rs. 10 belonging to Jehangir Bassoo. It appeared that on Saturday when the complainant was shopping at Bhendy Bazaar he dropped a ten-rupee note from his pocket, which the two accused saw. They also noticed the complainant pick it up and put it back into his pocket. The first accused then purposely gave the complainant a push as he was walking along and the second accused picked his pocket. They were subsequently arrested and pleaded guilty. As the two accused were old convicts they were given each nine months rigorous imprisonment, one month of which was to passed in solitary confinement.

FINED FOR CONVEYING SMALL-POX PATIENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker charged Jairam Babaji, a victoria driver, No. 282 under Sec. 269 I.P.C., with having negligently done an act which he knew to be likely to spread infectious disease dangerous to life. It appeared that on Sunday at about 9-30 a. m. the accused was conveying a Parsee lad suffering from small-pox, from Boora Bazaar to Bhuleshwar. Dr. Alexander Britto having examined the patient pronounced him to be suffering from the infectious disease. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 20. At the instance of the same Inspector, Soonoo Rama, a Reckla driver, No. 70, was charged with a similar offence. The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Draycup, Inspector Draper charged Succaram Tookaram a packer in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Company with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 46-5-0 in cash. The evidence showed that the accused was entrusted with a sum of Rs. 51 on the 15th February, to be paid to the G. I. P. Railway Company for parcels despatched up-country. Out of the sum the accused paid Rs. 4-11-0 to the Railway authorities and having misappropreated the rest of the money, disappeared. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused on Saturday last. The accused in his defence said that after he had paid for one parcel, he got himself drunk and did not know what became of the money. The Magistrate in disposing of the case, remarked that in view of the fact that offences of this nature had been of frequent occurrence in Treacher and Co's establishment, the Court must pass an exemplary sentence. The accused was ordered to suffer nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITY IN BELGAUM DISTRICT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Sanababya bin Govind, who was convicted by Mr. G. A. Thomas, Assistant Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of dacoity and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The appellant and two others, the latter of whom were acquitted and discharged, were charged with having, in company of nine or ten others, committed dacoity in a house about midnight on the 10th July 1904. The accused simply professed entire ignorance of the whole affair. The complainant, his daughter Tawanabai, and neighbour Narayen testified to a theft having taken place, and they were corroborated by the circumstantial evidence of stones, sticks, axes, and rags being found near the complainant's house. Violence had been used to the complainant and his women-folk. The witnesses for the prosecution identified the appellant, who was holding a torch. Further evidence was forthcoming against him in the axe found on the scene of the offence. It was lent by the owner to one Balia, who lent it to appellant. Against the other two accused there was no direct evidence, but there was indirect evidence against them of the discovery and disposal of certain of the property said to have been stolen in the dacoity. The Patildar of the place, having followed up certain clues, arrested nine men, including the accused, and on searching their gunny bags, found money in the bags of No. 1 and the appellant. Certain of the stolen property was found with Yellawa, woman who stated that Nos. 1 and 2 came to her village and pawned with her an ornament. They also pledged another ornament with a woman in another village. A witness named Surya admitted having taken a part in the disposal of property at the request of some men who temporarily resided in his village and called themselves musicians. He went to Sangli and Miraj where he disposed of certain valuables. On returning to his village, he found the men had been arrested, and he made a clean breast of his participation in the business. Upon the evidence the Sessions Judge convicted the appellant and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The other two men were acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

PORT CANNING LAND AND IMPROVEMENT Co., LD.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the registered office, Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. S. E. Shellim presiding.

The motion of the chairman having been seconded by Mr. Dyabhbai Tapidas, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the proposal of the Board of Directors of the Company to pay Mr. Cowasji Edulji Khambatta, the former Agent of the Company at Port Canning, now retired from the Company's service, a gratuity of Rs. 7,200 in recognition of his long and faithful service to the Company, is hereby approved and sanctioned, and that the Board be authorized and requested to pay such gratuity."

Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram moved the following:—(a) That Article 79 be altered by the insertion after the word "Directors" occurring therein the words and figures "exclusive of the ex-officio Director referred to in Article 82 A." (b) That the following article shall be inserted immediately after Article 82, viz:—"82 A. So long as David Sassoon and Company, Limited, the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company, shall hold that appointment, the senior of the Directors of David Sassoon and Co., Ld., for the time being in Bombay and able and willing to act as a Director of the Company or in the event of there being but one of the Directors of David Sassoon and Co., Ld., for the time being in Bombay and able and willing to act as a Director of the Company, then such one shall be ex-officio one of the Directors of the Company and none of the provisions of these presents relating to the retirement of Directors or supplying any vacancies in their number or removal of a Director shall apply to such ex-officio Director." (c) That article 93 be altered by the insertion after the words "of which he is a Director" occuring therein of the words "or by reason of his being a partner in the Firm holding the appointment of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company of which he is a Director or any one or more of those offices, or being a Director or shareholder of any incorporated company holding the appointment of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company of which he is a Director or any one or more of those offices," (d) that Article 98 be altered by the insertion immediately after para. XVIII thereof of the following paras, viz:—"XIX. To grant such bonus, gratuity, pension compensation or other pecuniary allowance to any person who is or has been in the service of the Company and to the relatives of any such deceased person as to the Board may seem proper. XX. To contribute such gdonation or periodical subscription in the name and on behalf of the Company to any Fund for any public or charitable or educational object promoted in connection with or for the benefit of any of the inhabitants in any place or district at or in which any immovable property of the Company may be situated as to the Board may seem proper."

It was explained to the shareholders that clauses "a" "b" and "c" in the foregoing proposals were to be added in the Articles of Association of the Company with the object to enable the senior member of the firm of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company to join the Board as an ex-office member, which right according to their present Articles was denied them. The "d" clause was for granting bonus, gratuity, pension or compensation and for for granting to the Board the power to contribute donations toward charitable institutions on the Company's estates.

The proposal, having been seconded by Mr. A. S. Sassoon, was carried.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1905.

THE GOVERNOR IN KATHIAWAR.

We are glad to observe that Lord Lamington does not close his eyes to the impecunious condition of Native Chiefs, and that in connection with his tour in Kathiawar he made it known that he was reluctant to put them to avoidable expense. Governor's tours are more or less necessary, and it is as well each succeeding Governor should visit the Native States within his jurisdiction as early as possible. Lord Lamington might have gone to Kathiawar earlier, perhaps, but had he done so, the expenditure of money would have been involved at a more inconvenient time than the present. One of the first steps his Excellency took, when he decided to go to Rajkote, was, he said on Saturday, to tell the Agent to the Governor that he did not wish any needless outlay to be incurred. But when the nature of the season became more apparent, he would, even up to the latest moment have changed his plans, had he not learnt that much of the necessary expense had already been incurred and that on the whole it would be preferred that he should adhere to his arrangements. Even in deciding to do this the Governor appears to have experienced qualms of conscience, for he again intimated to the Agent that he would not press for the attendance of any Chief upon whom the visit to Rajkote would entail an undesirable strain. His Excellency also, we are pleased to find, recognises that the capital city of the Presidency has seen little enough of him—a fact which the people of the capital city have also noticed and commented upon. But Lord Lamington told the Chiefs that he wished to make their acquaintance and to learn their views on the affairs of their province. He does not forget that it has of recent years been in the throes of famine, and he took the opportunity of reminding the Chiefs that the Government of India had advanced them nearly a crore of rupees, "resulting as it did in the salvation of States and estates which would otherwise have been irretrievably and hopelessly ruined by the rates of interest which they would have had to pay"—a striking illustration of the generosity with which the Native States in the recent famine were treated by the Government of India!

As a further cause for thankfulness, a further measure of benefits received, they were bidden remember, was the remission of three years' interest on Government loans, announced at the Delhi Durbar. That remission meant the magnificent sum of five and a half lakhs of rupees to the province of Kathiawar. Whether it equalled half the sum the Kathiawar Chiefs spent on Coronation and Delhi Durbar jubilations is quite another matter, and it would doubtlessly be considered very bad taste were such a question to be asked. We suppose it would cover the cost of their visit to Rajkote at all events. Anyhow it was hardly fair, bearing all this in mind—though not on any account mentioning it—to chide the Chiefs with a tendency to mistake the motives of Government. Lord Lamington was sincere when he spoke of "the benevolent interest taken by Government in the Native States and of their good faith in desiring to maintain them in their past status and position unimpaired." But there are those among us who would challenge the statement and contend that, though Lord Lamington is sincere, he has permitted himself to be misled. Was not the motive of the remission of five and a half lakhs of interest, we have been asked, but to gag and prevent the Chiefs growling at the expense they were put to in the matter of the gathering at which this remission was announced? And another question, which a correspondent has addressed to us, becomes pertinent: "Will the remission of three years' interest recoup us for the outlay involved in consequence of the visits of Lord Northcote and Lord Lamington, the Delhi Durbar and the thousand and one things we did in the Native States to manifest the loyalty and devotion we felt, or, we suppose, we ought to have felt?" Is that three years' remission to recompense and recoup the Native Chiefs for all this outlay? Is it also to cover the expediture which will be involved by Chiefs coming down to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales, that of festivities in welcome of his Royal Highness in case the Chiefs do not come down and that of the entertainment of the Royal visitor in the course of his deciding to honour them with a call? Will it be open to a Chief to stay away as open as it was to stay away from Rajkote? Or will there not be some one to say "Go; can you stay away if your despised neighbour goes; are you to be surpassed by a Chief of lower caste?"

Of course the Governor and his Agents and their assistants have nothing to do with this. Government takes a benevolent interest in the Chiefs and disclaims any desire to interfere in the internal economy of any State. It recognises that the congeries of States in Kathiawar fosters a generous rivalry and affords a signal illustration of the power of co-operation and its resultant benefits. The rivalry is not always conducive to the public good, particularly as, after all, it is paid from out of the public purse. The co-operation would be for good if it had any real existence and did not merely come into play when rivalry grew too expensive. Still the Chiefs are appreciative of the ever-present interest Government takes in them and the address of welcome which was read by the Jam Saheb of Navanagar expressed their gratitude. The address, we are told, was read with great feeling,—especially, we presume, the lines which referred to the hope that "the same solicitude will be continued with due regard to the sacred pledges vouchsafed to us from time to time and our efforts to combat the misfortunes at our doors will be appreciated.' The gratitude expressed in the address was justifiably a lively sense of favours to come, and we hope that by further remissions of interest the Chiefs will be enabled to accomplish all that will be expected of them, but which really they ought not to be expected to do—particularly when we remember that the gold mohurs spent by a Chief mean annas out of the pockets of those of his subjects who have pockets and a reduction of the necessaries of life to those who have not. It must have proved satisfactory to the Governor to find at least one Chief in that part of the country who had legitimate cause for rejoicing—his Highness of Morvi, who at his own expense has broadened the gauge of the State Railway line and brought it into conformity with that of other lines thereabouts. Whether his Highness was altogether gratified by the reference to the question of uniformity of management is another matter. Subsequent orders which his Excellency foreshadowed and recommendations not yet accepted by the Government of India may not prove a source of unalloyed pleasure to his Highness who was congratulated upon having "this branch of administration at heart." But for the sake of encouraging others, we trust that his Highness will be considerately treated.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

The jealousies of the Australian States seem to be creating a reaction against Federation. Some of the States appear to be almost ready for secession from the Commonwealth, and the recent Conference of Premiers at Hobart has not greatly improved the federal feeling. The most important questions discussed by the Conference had reference to the State debts and properties, but proposals for their transfer to the Commonwealth met with little favour. The original proposals of Sir George Turner, the Federal Treasurer, on the subject of the State debts had to be considerably modified, and even then no agreement had been reached up to the departure of the Australian mail, a couple of days before the close of the Conference. The State Premiers had, however, rejected the debts' control and transfer portion of Sir George Turner's scheme and demanded a permanent constitutional arrangement, earmarking three-fourths of the customs revenue for the States in perpetuity. In a memorandum they asked for a remodelling of the financial clauses of the constitution. The Conference was able to agree on a number of minor matters, such as the establishment of a Commonwealth institution for the hall-marking of jewellery and a decision to leave weather and shipping telegrams to the Federal Government. The latter represents the survival from a proposal by the Federal members in favour of shipping, pilotage, lighthouses, lightships, copyright, coinage, weights and measures and the census and statistical departments being transferred to the Commonwealth Government. There was, however, an indication of agreement in regard to federalising the Old Age Pensions law, and it is of some interest to India to learn that proposals are being made to re-impose tea and kerosine duties as a provision for old age pensions. It is estimated that these two imposts would yield about £900,000 and that an Old Age Pensions scheme to cover the continent need not exceed £1,000,000, while the re-imposed duties and the pensions might be made to balance each other. In Victoria, there was formerly a tea duty of three-pence per lb., and it is urged as an argument for its re-imposition that its remission has not been followed by any reduction in the price of tea to the average consumer. It has, however, to be remembered that whatever the Federal and the State Premiers may agree upon among themselves is subject to ratification by the various parliaments and, judging by their behaviour over the Federal Capital question, we cannot anticipate that much of the work of the Hobart Conference will stand. It is probably an indication of the importance attached to it by the Premiers themselves that Mr. Reid, the Federal Prime Minister declined to permit it to interfere with a fishing expedition he had planned and hurried on its deliberations in consequence,

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN PERSIA.

Mr. Tyler, the American Vice-Consul General at Teheran, in a valuable report on commercial and industrial conditions in Persia gives a lot of interesting particulars which will have more than an ordinary interest for a certain section of the commercial community in India. The conservatism of the people is perhaps the chief obstacle in the way of commercial and industrial development in Persia, and an appreciation of the benefits of industry would be of great advantage to the country, if it would lead those who consider labour degrading and oppressive to take an interest in mechanical substitutes for old methods. The introduction of agricultural machinery, even the simplest, would ameliorate the condition of the husbandmen and promote an increase of that class. Even more desirable would be the introduction of the lathe, the loom, and many other contrivances whose hum and clatter have never disturbed the ancient repose of the Persian atmosphere. Turning to the peculiar customs of the people, systematic observations, Mr. Tyler says should be made of the home life and ordinary appearance of the different trades and professions, for it is the individual who determines what he shall wear. Classes are most punctilious in the particular form of their garments where religious doctrine asserts its pre-eminence over private judgment. But although the figure and the appearance may be the same, the quality of the material may be of great variety, depending largely upon the means of the wearer. Mr. Tyler goes on to say that before settling the nature and extent of a business in Persia, a careful and comprehensive survey of the conditions of the country should be made. The investigator should observe the various existing agencies, native and foreign, the habits, customs, and manners of the people, the methods and the general results of trading, existing opportunities and openings in new directions, the prospective expenditures required and the delays before a profit may be realised, the present resources of the country, and the possibility of further development. Such a tentative examination would enable the trader to adjust his supplies to the demands of the situation and obviate the losses, disappointments and failures which have overtaken many needed and hopeful enterprises. The fitness of the agent is of more importance than is generally supposed, for in the exercise of his trust something more than a mechanical or routine education is required. Experience is a most valuable possession; he should also be pliant to accommodate himself to circumstances. Persian trade has in general been confined to large cities, not taking a form that would recommend or accommodate itself to small towns or agricultural districts. Silk, woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, tea, coffee, sugar, and petroleum still form the staple Persian imports, and their price and quality remain practically unchanged. Where the lethargy of ages lies heavy on the individual, the object to give impetus to his prostrated energies must be stimulating, useful, attractive and interesting. Most articles of ordinary use and general consumption, except heavy and cumbrous machinery, are appreciated and utilised in Persia. As the Persian currency is now entirely silver, the question of exchange is always a matter of uncertainty. Fluctuations have to be taken into careful consideration, as they may affect adversely, especially in long credits, the merchant's transactions.

INDIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND.

A suggestion has been made to raise the necessary funds to send a past and present team of Aligarh College cricketers to England which, if it ever becomes an accomplished fact, will do much to further the interests of native cricket generally. Aligarh College is not only the nursery of Mahomedan cricket, but is probably the principal institution in the country for the game. It has certainly turned out more good cricketers than any other institution, not even excepting the Elphinstone College, Bombay, which numbers amongst its past students such players as K. M. Mistri, D. D. Kanga, P. K. Telang, and J. Billimoria, and had the recent scheme to send an All India team to England not failed, at least five Aligarhians would have accompanied it. Players like Ahsan-ul-Hak, Said Mahomed Khan, Ali Hassan, Abdul Razzak, Masood Ahmed, and Shafkat Housain are among the best cricketers in India, and these would form the nucleus of a team good enough at all points of the game to render a good account of itself in ordinary English club cricket.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Persia with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 8 p.m. Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

The Seistan Boundary Commission is expected back at Quetta before the end of the month.

The Final Estimates for the Indian Budget will be made this week, with a view to the presentation of the annual Financial Statement on the 22nd instant.

General Sir William Butler, who is one of the most clear-headed and capable soldiers in the British Army, is now on the retired list, and is to be the Liberal candidate for East Leeds.

The three years programme of railway construction hitherto prepared in the Public Works Department will in future be compiled by the Railway Board. The annual memorandum presented with the Budget will also be prepared by the Board.

Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton, who arrives from Japan towards the end of the month, will probably only stay a week or ten days in India. He will, as already stated, be Lord Kitchener's guest in Calcutta.

The Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th February 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 129,262 maunds and Rs. 32,180 in the earnings.

Among the recently published military books which we can recommend are (1) "Vade Mecum for Field Service; and C. and D." by Lieutenant Colonel Fane ("Pioneer" Press, Allahabad); (2) "Demolitions in Savage Warfare" by Brevet-Major Sheppard ("Pioneer" Press, Allahabad); (3) "Details of Infantry Scouting," by Lieutenant Orton and (4) "Forage and Fodder" by Conductor Staunton (both published by "Pioneer" Press, Allahabad.)

The Ceylon pearl fishery, which started on the 20th ultimo, has been very successful. The first week's fishing realized over five lakhs of rupees. Prince and Princess Dhuleep Singh have gone on a visit to the fishery.

A Kulu fruit grower is getting up a cider-press which looks as if cider-making was about to be attempted. Years ago, peach brandy was attempted. All that ever transpired regarding that mysterious brew was comprised in the laconic and somewhat cynical remark of the Munshi. "Verily it smelleth."

A disastrous hurricane has visited the Cook Islands (Polynesia), being especially severe over Mangaia. The King's house (Reuter says) and many stores were wrecked, and a church belonging to the Church Missionary Society was badly damaged. Plantations were destroyed, and the inhabitants took to the hills.

Mr. Henry Birchenough, of Macclesfield, who was offered by the Government the post of Minister of Commerce in India, has for private reasons ("Manchester Courier" states) been unable to accept the position. It will be remembered that Mr. Birchenough was appointed the Government Special Trade Commissioner to South Africa in 1903 and the report which he presented on the possibilities of trade in that country is an exceedingly valuable document.

When a Cabinet meets twice in the same day the unusual may be said to have occurred. On February 15th, the Cabinet concluded a sitting in Downing-street somewhere about two o'clock. Four hours later a further Council was held, in Mr. Balfour's room in the House of Commons. It was not over in time to allow one of the members of the Government to fulfil an engagement to address a meeting elsewhere. They must have been considerably exercised inside the Tabernacle.

Hobart, where the statesmen of the Commonwealth are now gathered in conference, is the Simla of the southern hemisphere, the coolest spot in summer, and the nearest British city to the South Pole. There successive Antarctic expeditions have said good-bye to civilisation for a year or two. Sir John Franklin as Governor of Tasmania, lived in Hobart from 1837 to 1843. On returning to England, he set out on his last and fatal voyage to the Arctic regions. His memory is perpetuated in Hobart by a fine heroic statue in Franklin-square, the site of Government House in Sir John's time. Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist, was born in Hobart, and Sir William Don, the actor-baronet, died there suddenly.

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

PARLIAMENT, PIGS AND POLICEMEN.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

I am dating this to-morrow, although the date is to-day, but the date of the letter should be the date of the postscript, lest things occur which throw the whole arrangement out of gear and you imagine I am telling you of next week's occurrences the week before last. You will find this letter both dull and disjointed, for the simple reason that the great world has been both dull and disjointed, and it is utterly impossible for me to take interest in anything which does not concern my own particular set. Nevertheless I will write. If I do not, my cheque from you will be smaller than I like. If I do, you and your readers will be able to see how easy it is to write on nothing and to fill space with matter which they can read elsewhere, if they care to, though as I have said somewhere, in one of my letters, they will find them couched in much more elegant language. Was it I who said this, or was it Thackeray? If it were Thackeray, then he is a plagiarist for saying the thing which I intended to say.

But I do not propose to quarrel with any man of letters, other than myself and I wish neither to talk of men nor letters. "Let us take a stroll down Fleet-street," as I once said to Dr. Johnson. And on to Westminster. I have spent a good deal of my time this week in company of several great men of both parties and great old ladies of both sexes, and of every possible shade of political opinion. We have discussed the prospects of an early dissolution and of the probabilities of a change of Ministry. I communicated to them at once my determination that no appeal shall be made to the country a moment before I am ready, and that when it does come, I shall decide which party is to be returned to power—but not one second beforehand shall I commit myself to any definite pronouncement. It is so much easier to prophecy after an event than before it and the chances of prophesying wrong are distinctly slighter. I may tell you that the Red Earl failed to consult me before issuing his Manifesto; so I disclaim any connection with it, any approval of its contents and deny his right to address such a letter as he did to the obscene representative of an obscure constituency. We shall go out of office when we think we will. We shall do precisely what we like and we shall distribute the portfolios precisely as I recommend the king. If a Unionist Government is returned, I shall have Sir Frank Younghusband in charge of the India Office with John Brodrick as his Under Secretary, giving Frank a hint that in case John kicks over the traces he must send him out to Tibet as British Resident at Lhasa. He will, of course, charge the expenses to the Admiralty, as is to be done in the case of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. There will be an interchange of ceremonial presents, which will be charged to the North Sea Outrage Compensation Fund, while the cost of the General Election will be debited to the Mansion House Fund for the Relief of Distressed Aliens.

If the Radicals gain a victory—which I personally shall do my best to prevent—I shall put in Antony Macdonell as Secretary of State for Ireland, while George Wyndham shall have the choice between the Private Secretaryship to Mac, and pursuing the search for another twelve tons of coal at Dover—which twelve tons I hope by the way, may not be consumed all at once. George, you may know, is interested in the development of Dover and may apply for Lord Wardenship of the Cinq Ports; but I have a mind to take that myself, after the departure of the Prince of Wales for India. Arthur Balfour and I propose making a golfing trip abroad, while, Londonderry, Selborne, Lansdowne, Akers-Douglas, Arnold-Forster, and Stanley, together with a few officers of the Bombay Garrison, will make a tour of the royal courts of Europe and teach the cake-walk to all the crowned heads. By this means it is hoped they will acquire that knowledge of Foreign Affairs which is so essential to a Cabinet Minister.

But I must revert to third-speed, as we say in motoring, over which all the world and his wife have gone crazy. Motoring from a technical point of view does not interest me. I know nothing of chassis and carburetters and sprockets and clutches and sparking-plugs. They concern the mechanic. You can tell a gentleman the moment you see him alongside a motor. He approaches it as he would his coach. What is bred in the bone comes out in the flesh. And just as you see the results of these awful mixed marriages between our aristocracy and the daughters of grooms and stable-men manifest themselves in the desire of the offspring to drive a four-in-hand, so you see it in the offspring of members of our aristocracy wedded to the daughters of mechanics or platelayers, when they approach a motor. They carry what I believe is called a spanner in one hand and an oil-can in the other and seem to delight in mussing themselves up with oil and dirty black dust. Just the same as the bread-baker's daughter or son's daughter loves to don a white apron and descend into the kitchen and play at making cakes or pastry. Thus do you observe the throw-back, the return to the common stock of blue-rock pigeon. It is distressing, no doubt, to those who would keep our aristocracy arisrocratic, but of intense interest to the physiologist who foresees that one fine morning we shall hear of the birth of a ducal son and heir, already painted with woad, bearing a flint-axe in his hand and dressed in a kilt of goat skin, or the hide of a ravening wolf.

So to the show itself—on all fours. There are some almost quite nice-looking cars at Olympia. None of them is painted sufficiently brightly to suit the taste of a mofussil raja, though the rajas of the Bombay side (whose ideas are more refined, as one of the direct results of reading these letters) might find some to please them. There are cars with musical boxes mixed up with the cylinders; there are cars with cameras in their bonnets, taking ten thousand photographs a minute and thus securing an accurate record of each day's run; and there are cars with patent cow-catchers in their bows, which whip up the mutilated remains of pedestrians, policemen, cattle, poultry and dogs and, by an ingenious contrivance of cogs, convey them to the fuel-bin—or whatever the thing is called—and so besides destroying all trace of the victims, turn their mangled remains to good account for the further propulsion of the car. Lord Stanley seemed to have got an inkling as to the invention of this contrivance, judging from some remarks he let fall and which were very properly jeered at, in his after-dinner speech at the inaugural ceremony.

It is a recognised fact that the motor is not merely revolutionising locomotion, but is effecting vast changes in the characters, manners, customs and habits of domestic animals. Pigs are rapidly learning to fly. A duck, which hitherto only used his wings to show he had them, can cover quite five yards; a rooster can sail through the air for almost a furlong. His legs are all india-rubber and his wings have frames of steel, and eat like strips of whalebone. A Dachshund has been known to leap twelve yards into the air and a Pomeranian poodle has jumped two 20 h. p. Panhards, five tax-carts, a gipsy's van and a banyan tree, on an English country road, at one bound. Old men of seventy have developed into sprinters and the provincial policeman has already learned to give his evidence without the preface of "From information I received." In dealing with motors he has no time to wait for the receipt of information. He must be on the spot beforehand and ready, in this respect teaching the lesson which Alexeieff failed to learn in Manchuria. Hence the Pyramids, the decline of the fur trade, the explanation of the sudden slump in jewelry and the strange sounds heard by travellers in the desert.

So far I had written on Thursday, before going to the Show. But as I knew that the Dissolution could not come until I had time to wash my hands, I went back and mixed among other lights of the great world.

Is this letter in some measure disjointed? Let me recommend fish-glue or secootine. You may thus secure a faithful picture of London's thoughts—that is of the great world's thoughts at this moment—thoughts, which I think you will agree with me, are at least worth a penny.

PRIGMUR.

MUKDEN ENDANGERED.

KUROPATKIN OUTFLANKED.

NOGI'S SUDDEN APPEARANCE.

BRILLIANT VICTORY FOR KUROKI.

JAPANESE NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki's force, wiring on the 4th instant, says that the Japanese have gained a signal victory beyond the Hunho river, defeating in detail two divisions of the 16th Corps, which have recently arrived from Europe, with great slaughter, and capturing huge quantities of ammunition.

Reuter, wiring from Niuchwang, on the 4th inst., says that the latest reports state the Russians are burning the station and stores at Mukden preparatory to retreating.

Reuter, wiring from Tokio to-day, says that Marshal Oyama continues great drives round both flanks of the Russians. His Front now forms a huge bow with its base on the Shaho. The right arm ceaches a point east of Fushan and the left arm extends to a point west of Mukden.

He is steadily tightening the great cordon.

General Kuropatkin is striving desperately to check the advances and contesting his flank encroachments and hammering at the Japanese Centre.

Reuter, with General Kuroki, wires on the 4th inst., that the Japanese are bombarding the strongholds on the Russian Left tremendously with heavy siege guns, and it seems impossible that the strongholds can long withstand projectiles of such weight.

Reuter wiring from Mukden on the 4th inst., says that a tremendous battle is raging round the Mukden positions.

The Japanese ten times charged at Kandalisan and were always repulsed. The Russians also repulsed thirteen charges against the Kaotulin Pass.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

General Kuropatkin reports: "The advanced guard of Japanese surrounding our Right flank arrived on the 4th instant, five miles from Mukden station from the direction of the Sinminting road."

Reuter (Mukden) says the sudden appearance of General Nogi's troops from the direction of Liaho and Sinminting has completely surprised the Russians.

Mukden is thrown into a state of confusion and the streets and outlying roads are crowded with transport. Troops are hastily assembling to oppose General Nogi.

It is feared that a formidable force of Japanese is en route from Tiehling.

The battle with General Nogi was renewed on the afternoon of the 4th instant, notwithstanding the terrible work of the past three days, and the troops not having tasted food for two days.

LATER.

Reuter, wiring from Mukden on the 5th evening, says the battle raged ceaselessly throughout Sunday

The Japanese are concentrating at Machiapu, south-west of Mukden, but are unable to dislodge the Russians.

Heavy fighting has begun west and north-west of Mukden where General Kuropatkin launched a desperate attack against the Japanese Left.

The Russians continue to hold the Centre.

The procession of trains and carts leaving Mukden northwards is continuous.

The crisis is expected on Monday or Tuesday.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from his Government by Mr S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay:—

In the direction of Hsingking, our detachment some days ago drove the enemy back to his positions, 15 miles south-east from Fushun and 15 miles south from Fushun, and an engagement is now proceeding.

In the direction of Shaho, the enemy's repeated attacks were, on the night of the 3rd instant, all repulsed.

In the district lying west of the Railway, our troops continue to deliver fierce attacks and are now in occupation of the district extending from Wuchenying, five miles west of Shahopu to Sufupu, eight miles north-east of Wuchenying.

On the right bank of the Hunho, our troops after successively driving back the enemy, proceeded northward and broke the enemy's line of defence extending from Chantan to Sufangtai whereupon continuing hot pursuit they have already reached a line extending from Wotzupu, 15 miles south-west of Mukden to Tatzupu, 13 miles west of Mukden and Lamho 3 miles north of Tatzupu.

The enemy's casualties and our booty during the last few days have been considerable, but are yet unascertainable. The enemy's storehouse for clothings at Lahantai was also captured.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The "Daily Mail" in a telegram from Hongkong, states that two Japanese squadrons of twenty-two warships altogether, including some battleships, have been sighted one hundred miles south of Hongkong.

THE GREEK ELECTIONS.

A Majority for Government.

The Greek elections have resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Govern ment.

The leading Theotokists have been defeated.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PETERSBURG STRIKES.

Fifty-one Thousand Men Out.

LONDON, MARCH, 5.

The strikes have increased at St. Petersburg and 51,000 workmen are now out.

Yesterday passed off quietly.

POLITICS IN ITALY.

Resignation of the Cabinet.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned, following on the resignation of the Premier on the ground of ill health.

THE NEW FIRST LORD.

Earl Cawdor has been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty.

Frederick Archibald Vaughan Campbell, third Earl Cawdor, was born in 1847, the eldest son of the second Earl and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was elected Mr. P. for Carmarthenshire in 1874 and represented the constituency till 1888. He contested South Manchester in 1892 and the Cricklade Division of Wilts in 1895 and succeeded his father in the peerage in the latter year. He has been Chairman of the Great Western Railway, since 1895, Lord Lieut. of Pembrokeshire, since 1896 and is a member of the County Council of Carmarthenshire.

THE DUNRAVEN SCHEME IMBROGLIO.

Resignation of Mr. Wyndham.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Balfour announced that Mr. Wyndham had resigned the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m., to-day (Sunday.) The same Company's steamer Moldavia left for Colombo and Australia at 8 p.m. to-day (Sunday.)

THE COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA.

A SUCCESSFUL TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The Commercial Mission arrived at Bunder Abbas, on the evening of the 21st October, and left for Serjan, on the morning of the 7th November, arriving there on the 25th idem. Major Sykes, His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Kerman, joined the party at Saudabad, the principal place of Serjan on the 27th. After visiting Pariz, Gaudiahmar, Oraf, Bahramabad and Shahabad, the party arrived safely at Kerman on the 17th December. From Kerman a visit was paid to Bar, Narmashir, Jiruft and Rain, the party returning to Kerman on the 20th February after a successful tour.

The return journey instead of taking a line via Magas, Kubak and Kej Valley to Gwadur or Pasni will now be performed via Yezd, Shiraz and Bushire, which places will be visited approximately on the 22nd March, the 5th and the 20th April respectively.

THE KABUL MISSION.

A report has found publication here to the effect that Mr. Danes' Mission had nearly completed its task and was to start for India last Friday; but I learn that it is still at Kabul and that no date has yet been fixed for its return. Heavy snow fell at Kabul on the 22nd ultimo, but the weather has since cleared.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Judgment was delivered by the Calcutta High Court to-day in the case brought by the Secretary of State against the P. and O. Company for damages alleged to have been caused to the pilot brig Alice by the Company's steamer Sunda. The suit was dismissed with costs.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Wood, the third member of the Railway Board, has arrived in Calcutta, to take up his appointment.

THE POLICE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

A despatch from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Police Commission's report is understood to have reached Calcutta. The comprehensive Government of India Resolution, reviewing the whole matter and stating the conclusions arrived at, promised from his place in Parliament by Mr. Brodrick, may now be expected shortly.

FROM "Vanity Fair's" appreciation of Prince Louis of Battenberg:—"The title of Serene Highness evoked the humour of the gun-room, the British midshipman being no respecter of persons; but he soon lived it down. Prince Louis is as long-headed as he is good-looking, and good judges say that for the Real Thing there is no officer in the Service of greater promise. At Argostoli, in the Mediterranean manœuvres of 1902, he showed uncanny skill in the extrication of the squadron of which he was senior captain from an uncommonly tight place. In the ward-rooms they still speak of the exploit. When Sir John Fisher was commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, he spoke of Prince Louis as 'my best captain.'"

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E J. Lee. 28. Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

THE PROBABLE PROGRAMME.

LONDON MARCH 6.

It is understood that H. M. S. Renown will be selected to convey the Prince and Princess of Wales to India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The arrangements in connection with the Indian tour, next cold weather, of the Prince and Princess of Wales are not yet finally settled, but it may be taken as probable that the landing will take place at Bombay about the 9th November for the celebration of the King's birthday, also that Calcutta will be reached about Christmas week for the Viceroy's Cup Race, and the laying of the foundation stone for the Victoria Memorial. Visits to Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and some of the Rajputana States, including Bikanir, and also to Cawnpore and Lucknow are all practically certain to be included. Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore may also confidently expect to see their Royal Highnesses. The Prince is a keen sportsman and will no doubt be shown some of the shooting for which Mysore is famous. A big tiger shoot is also likely to be arranged either in Nepal or Assam.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

SITUATION ON THE HUNHO.

LONDON, 19th Feb.—General Kuropatkin is extending and strengthening both his flanks, and is especially concentrating six divisions at Fushan in front of General Kuroki. The weather is still unfavourable for active operations, but the excessive cold will, it is expected, soon be over. The Japanese front extends over forty miles. A powerful Russian force is massed west of Hwaigen.'

THE TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

THE PUTILOFF IRONWORKS.

MEETING OF MINISTERS.

The Russian Government have warned the Managers of the Putiloff Ironworks, in St. Petersburg, that their contracts for the supply of war material must be promptly executed, as otherwise orders will be placed abroad. The managers have accordingly withdrawn from 10,000 strikers permission to obtain food on credit, thus leading to general dissatisfaction in several other trades. The strikers in St. Petersburg now number 30,000. Cossacks and other troops have been summoned to be in readiness.

The Czar, on Thursday last, presided over his Council of Ministers, which had been summoned to discuss the transformation of that body into a cohesive Cabinet, which should meet regularly as an advisory responsible body, under the presidency of the Czar or Minister president. The proposed reform was considered as a step towards the development of responsible Government. This result, however, is now regarded as doubtful, owing to the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius.

AN IMPORTANT SHIPPING SUIT.

The House of Lords, in its appellate jurisdiction, has dismissed the Elderslie Steamship Company's appeal against the Appeal Court's reversal of Mr. Justice Walton's decision given in March, 1903, in the Borthwick action for damages in connection with a shipment of meat conveyed from Australia to England in the steamer Nairnshire. The Marquis of Halsbury (the Lord Chancellor), who presided, held that the shipowners' exemption from liability under the refrigeration bill of lading was qualified by the words "if reasonable means are taken to provide against defects." Lords Macnaghten and Lindley concurred.

THE ORIENT LINE.

AN UNPROFITABLE PERIOD.

The managers of the Orient line announce that their steamers in the Australian trade will be despatched only once a month outward and homeward after the 10 March until the end of July, instead of twice a month as hitherto.

Sydney, 19th Feb.—Mr. David Anderson, General Manager in Australia for the Orient S. N. Co., states with regard to the cable message as to the running of a monthly Australian service by his Company that the period referred to in the cable had always resulted in a heavy loss after credit had been taken for the amount of the mail subsidy. He was not surprised to hear of the decision of the Directors although he had received no official intimation of the matter. The Australian trade, Mr. Anderson added, was virtually a season's trade and was only profitable for four or five months of the year during the passenger season and that for perishable goods, such as butter.

THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF COMMISSION.

Melbourne, 18th Feb.—The Tariff Commission has considered how far it would be justified in eliciting from witnesses in business evidence concerning their books of accounts, and the Chairman (Sir John Quick) has announced that the Commission has decided that on the application of any member, supported by a majority of the Commission, any witness may be required to produce all books and documents in connection with his business that would serve to show how his profit and loss account was made up, such books to include the cost of purchases and stock books. The books will then be examined by a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Higgs and Wainsley, aided (if the Sub-Committee requires) by an expert accountant. The Federal Treasurer will be asked to place at the service of the Commission a Federal accountant of standing to assist the Sub-Committee. Yesterday the Commission further examined Henry Brind of the Ballarat Distillery, and afterwards heard the evidence of Saul Joshua of Joshua Bros. The latter alleged that the Federal Tariff had had a disastrous effect on his Company's business. He suggested a protection of 4s. per gallon. This was required, he said, in order to combat the effect of prejudice against Australian spirits. He added that in the early days manufacturers put new spirits on the market, and that caused a prejudice against Victorian spirits. If it were not for prejudice "we should not," he said require any protection. I really think that we can produse spirit as cheaply as they can produce it in Great Britain.

AUSTRALIAN-ENGLISH MAILS.

Sydney, 19th Feb.—It is rumoured here that the Orient S. N. Company have made an offer to the Federal Postmaster-General to continue the Australian-English mail service as hitherto for an annual subsidy of £120,000.

CAPTAIN PERCY SCOTT.

London, 18th Feb.—Captain Percy Scott, R. N., among others, has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

DEATH OF MR. JAY COOKE.

The death is announced of Mr. Jay Cooke, the well-known American Banker, at the age of 84 years.

THE GOVERNOR IN KATHIAWAR.

THE DURBAR AT RAJKOT.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

RAJKOT, MARCH 4.

Addressing the Kathiawar Chiefs in Durbar to-day, H. E. the Governor of Bombay said:—Let me begin by expressing my gratification at being able to visit you in your farfamed Province at Kathiawar. It has been my pleasure to meet some of your number in Bombay and elsewhere, but I have long been most anxious to find an opportunity of visiting you here and renewing my friendship with those I have already met and of making the personal acquaintance of those I have now seen for the first time. I hope that in the course of my sojourn here, I may have an opportunity of hearing from your own lips, your views upon some of the numerous questions that constantly come before me in connection with your Province, for it is by such means that we can best come to a right understanding of one another and by such intercourse that I hope to secure the object which is very near my heart—the establishment of friendly relations with you, one and all. The Province has of recent years passed through times of great stress and when Lord Northcote visited it more than two years ago it still lay in the throes of famine. Since that time there has been a great and rapid recovery, and I think that you will agree with me that Kathiawar is largely indebted to Government for the measure of recuperation it was able to secure in so short a period. I do not know whether you have realised that since 1899, the Government of India have advanced nearly a crore of rupees to Kathiawar alone, the exact figures are Rs. 99,12,323. That in itself resulting as it did in the salvation of States and estates which would otherwise have been irretrievably and hopelessly ruined by the rates of interest which they would have had to pay, is a striking illustration of the generosity with which Native States in the recent famine were treated by the Government of India. That, however, is not the whole measure of the benefits received; the remission of three years' interest on Government loans announced at the Delhi Durbar meant a gift of more than 5 1-4 lakhs to the Province of Kathiawar. I think there is sometimes a tendency on the part of some of you to mistake the motives of Government. The advice you sometimes receive is occasionally regarded as an unnecessary interference with your private affairs, but whatever your views of the policy of Government may be in particular questions I would ask you to consider for a moment the meaning of the facts I have just stated, for they are evidence which cannot be rebutted of the benevolent interest taken by Government in the Native States and of their good faith in desiring to maintain them in their past status and position unimpaired.

RAILWAY QUESTIONS.

I may touch for a moment upon one such question of interest to several of you, where there has not been a complete understanding between us. It is the management of the B. G. J. P. Railway. Now that Railway is in itself a conspicuous example not only of the enterprise of individual Chiefs but of the great benefits that the Chiefs can secure by co-operation for the general welfare of the Province; and nothing could pain me more than that any action of my Government should tend to the discouragement in however small a degree of such enterprise and such co-operation. But Railway undertakings, like all matters where life and property are concerned, involve obligations to the general trade and travelling public which no civilised Government can ignore and it is a duty which the paramount Power cannot shirk to satisfy itself that these obligations are fulfilled. You may be sure that Government have no desire whatever to interfere in the internal economy of Native States but circumstance do occasionally arise where intervention cannot be avoided. There is a peculiar interest attaching to Kathiawar from its conditions which have no counterpart elsewhere in India. The congeries of States evidently fosters a generous rivalry and yet they afford a signal illustration of the power of co-operation and its resultant benefits. There is no place in this Province where one may more appropriately than here refer to the advantages which you have been able to secure from such co-operation, for not only is this a railway centre but there are situated those Institutions such as the Zenana Hospital the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Lang Library and the Watson Museum which the Chiefs unite to maintain. Perhaps the most important of all is the Rajkumar College in regard to which I shall have another opportunity of speaking at greater length, but there are two institutions of an educational character about which I should like to make a few remarks. They are the Male Training College and the Barton Female Training College. Both Colleges are financed entirely by the States and their upkeep is paid for from the States' general fund. They train and send out teachers for boys and girls to schools throughout the Province.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Five years ago Government handed over complete control of their Educational Departments to States of the First and Second Class subject only to certain conditions. One of these conditions was that they should continue to contribute to these two colleges as being of a kind which afford benefit to the whole Province including the larger States, and it is satisfactory to me to hear that there is no indication that any of the States concerned are withdrawing their interest in these Institutions. Some years ago there was reason to fear that some States were not utilising the services of the teachers turned out to a degree which might have been expected from the obvious advantages to be derived, but I have great hope that this tendency has now entirely disappeared. At present the Male Training College teaches only a two years' course and the third year's teaching is done at Ahmedabad. This, however, will shortly cease and I hope that the Rajkot College will then develop into a full course Institution. This will, I believe, involve a very small extra annual cost. I am convinced that the extra expenditure will be well worth while incurring and I am confident that the States will see their way to contribute it, as otherwise educational progress must inevitably suffer. The Director of Public Instruction in his last annual report spoke highly of these two Colleges and I take this opportunity of personally congratulating you Chiefs of Kathiawar, upon your central Institutions of which you may well be proud. At the beginning of my remarks I made reference to the times of stress through which you passed and the good recovery which you were making during the past two years.

CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

I am sorry to think that that promise should have been arrested by the present bad season of severe scarcity, if not famine, and if I had been able to foresee the nature of the season I should have been reluctant by my advent to cause that expenditure which seems to be inevitably associated with the Governor's visit. One of the first steps which I took when I decided to come here was to tell the Agent to the Governor that I did not wish any needless outlay to be incurred. But when the nature of the season became more apparent I should, even up to the latest moment, have changed my plans had I not learnt that much of the necessary expense had already been incurred and that on the whole it would be preferred that I should adhere to my arrangements, so I decided to come and asked the Agent to the Governor to make known the fact that I would not press for the attendance of any upon whom the visit to Rajkot would entail an undesirable strain. For myself it would have been more consonant to my feelings had I been able to postpone my visit as Lady Lamington is now ill and I was naturally unwilling to leave her. It has been a pleasure to me to present the Insignia of the K. C. S. I., to his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bavnagar. It is a decoration which marks the high appreciation of His Majesty the King-Emperor of the steady, quiet, progressive and efficient administration of the Chief. He has only recently given fresh proof of his loyalty by the expression of his intention of raising his Imperial Service Troops to the full strength of two squadrons at which it originally stood. I should like at the same time to congratulate also his Highness the Jam upon his decision to increase his Imperial Service Contingent to 150 sabres. I have now finished what I have to say. I greatly appreciate the opportunity I have had of meeting you all here in Durbar, and I can only tell you once more what a great pleasure it is to me to visit your Province. I look forward to seeing its living Institutions, its country and its historical buildings, and though I cannot do much in my present short visit I hope that I may some time come back perhaps in a less formal manner and visit some of you not only in your own Province but in your own homes. (Loud applause.)

THE Melampus court-martial illustrates, yet again the difference between naval and military methods of procedure. The Melampus—she was the present Prince of Wales's first cruiser command, by the way—grounded the other day at Kingstown. The navigating officer was immediately sat upon. He explained that the tide was timed to rise at seven, and that it was an hour and a half behind time. The Admiralty, however, requires a navigating officer to rise superior to the freaks of tides or to be adjudged guilty of hazarding the ship. When, in South Africa, a military officer went wrong in accordance with a military map, he was held to be sufficiently excused—as well he might be. But there is the difference.

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of a reference made by Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Poona, in a case against Shripati Sakharam Hinge. The accused was charged with murder, and the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict of guilty of murder of a majority of the jury (three to two) and was of opinion that the crime (if crime at all) had not been brought home to the accused and that he was entitled to an acquittal Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged in that he, on the 1st September 1904, at Khandalla, committed murder by causing the death of one Tukaram Balu Nalkonde. Mr. Fry remarked that the Crown did not profess to be able to show the way in which death was caused. It was admitted that the accused and the deceased and the latter's wife, Anusaya, inhabitants of the village of Khandalla, left it together at a time when owing to the distress then prevalent, other residents were leaving in search of work, and that they first went to Hadapsar, and thence to Poona, where they lived together in quarters obtained for them by Jana, the sister of the accused. It was also admitted that Maruti, brother of the accused, came to Poona to call the accused back to Khandalla, and that when the accused started for Khandalla, the deceased and his wife were with him and Maruti. When this party of four came as far as the Bund Gardens bridge, the deceased returned to Poona, saying that he had some money to collect and would follow. He then left the other three, and had never since been seen in Khandalla. Jana stated that her brother, the accused, returned, for his blanket, and that later on, when the accused had left the house, the deceased arrived and redeemed some household utensils which he had pledged with her. The Crown and the defence joined issue as to the relations between the accused and the deceased's wife. The latter stated that on two occasions the accused assaulted her, though she admitted that she did not complain to her husband. She also stated that when she threatened to inform her husband, the accused said: "You threaten me with your husband; I will remove the thorn." She did not, however, warn her husband of this threat. The accused denied these allegations of the deceased's wife. The latter also stated that when she saw the accused at Khandalla, she questioned him as to the whereabouts of her husband, and the answer was that he had gone to Vakade's "mala." Accused denied this, and said he told her that he had not seen her husband since they parted at the Bund Gardens bridge. The accused, after a stay of a few days in Khandalla, proceeded to Bombay where he stayed with his brother. Enquiries were made for the deceased, but no trace of him was found. One Rama described how, on the 1st October last, he found a dead body in the well in his field and noticed marks on the ground which appeared to show that the body had been dragged to the well. Information was given to the police, and the body was taken out of the water. A turban and a hoe were also taken out of the well. One end of the turban had been tied round a stone, and the loose end was floating on the water. The body was decomposed and was beyond all possibility of recognition, but it was said the deceased's wife had recognised the body as that of her husband by the scraps of clothing still adhering to it. The "panchnamah" concerning the corpse contained a remark that nobody knew whose corpse it was, though it was said the deceased's wife had stated that it was the body of her husband. The jury were told that, if they found that the body was that of the deceased, and that the deceased was murdered they had to consider whether it was proved beyond all reasonable doubt that he killed by the hand of the accused. The jury, after a consultation lasting less than five minutes, intimated that they were divided in opinion, that there was no chance of their agreeing, and that by a majority of three to two, they found the accused guilty of murder.

Mr. Fry, in his reference to the High Court, noted that the case did not appear to him to be based upon evidence which would justify a conviction. There might be grounds for grave suspicion, but he held that the charge was not established with that degree of certainty which alone would warrant conviction. He could not detect in the facts of the case the grounds on which a majority of the jurors had based a verdict of guilty, a verdict arrived at in less than five minutes upon evidence, the recording of which had occupied three days. Mr. Fry held that the crime (if crime it was) had not been brought home to the accused, who was entitled to an acquittal.

Their lordships agreed in opinion with Mr. Fry. They acquitted the accused and ordered his discharge.

THE BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF THE TOUTS INVESTIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Though it is just a month now that the Courts have taken up the work of declaring or rather proclaiming persons as touts under section 36 of the Legal Practitioners Act, any visitor in any Court, more particularly in the Small Causes Court, cannot help noticing that the atmosphere is being cleared of the pest that infested its precincts, though the inquiry has been somewhat, defective owing to the unfortunate whim of the authorities to allow at least one tout to each pleader (save in some instances only) in the guise of a clerk. Howsoever incomplete the attempt it cannot be denied that the pressure of work in the Small Causes Court is considerably lightened, and the Judges on an average retire an hour or two earlier and sometimes by one o'clock, having disposed of the arrears of postponed cases as well as fresh contested cases which up to now could not be reached without having a postponement or two in each individual case before almost every Judge. I do not mean to suggest for a moment that suits which ought to be filed are not filed by the litigants, but that owing to the suppression of the touts, much of unrighteous litigation e.g. claimants' notices, contested cases which ought never to be contested, but in which defendants coming to the Court even to admit claims were set up by the touts to contest with the only object of earning their commission, has been done away, with the natural result that the Judges are able to pay greater attention to bona fide litigation, while formerly much of their valuable time was taken up in inquiring into litigation which was actually created by the touts. An examination of the Court records both in the Police and the S. C. Courts will satisfy anyone that the number of cases also has fallen considerably, much to the benefit of the public at large and especially to the benefit of the traders and merchants, for it has been a long standing complaint of merchants and traders that they would much better not file suits than be worried by defendants who have fallen into the hands of touts and who would impose upon the plaintiffs the worry of attending Law Courts times without number, to the utter detriment of his legitimate business and then too exposing him to the risk of losing a claim which he thought was as a matter of fact admitted by his defendant.

Under the circumstances, is it not proper to make all due inquiries in its proper quarters before trying to fill up the approaching vacancy on the bench of the S. C. Court? I feel sure that the result of the inquiry will satisfy Government that there is absolutely no necessity for having five Judges in the S. C. Court when practically there is not enough work for four Judges, and I even venture to hope that in the course of time when we reap the fullest benefit of the suppression of touts, three judges will be quite enough to cope with the work.—Yours &c.

March 5. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

RESCUE AT SEA.

HONOUR TO A B. I. MASTER.

ABOUT three years ago, the officers and crew of the B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Landaura rescued the passengers and crew of the Alerta a Manila steamer from imminent danger, in Philippine waters on being caught in a typhoon and losing her propeller. For three days the ship was at the mercy of the sea and storm and all on board had given up hope of rescue as the Alerta was blown off her course and was 240 miles from Manila, in a leaking condition and barely able to keep afloat On the night of the 3rd she sighted the mast lights of a steamer which proved to be the Landaura from Saigon, and she stood by all night trying to pass a line to the Alerta. The rescue work was attended with great difficulty owing to the stormy weather, the Landaura lost much of her deck cargo and number of cattle troughs in her attempts to breast the seas and stand by the Alerta, but Captain A. N. Rait remained until the last man had left the disabled vessel. The Philippine government has presented Captain Rait and Chief Officer Coombes with gold watches, costing about 125 dols. gold, in recognition of the heroism displayed in the rescue, suitable inscribed, and to the brave third officer, Prince, a magnificent pair of marine glasses, silver-mounted, made to order in Hongkong by Gaupp and Company. A sum of money has been sent to the British India company with the presents to be distributed among the crew of the vessel, but owing to the time which has elapsed since the incident, it is doubtful, says the "Manila Times," if any of the seamen can be found.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From the Football Grounds.

THE ENGLISH DEFEAT AT CORK.

UNIVERSITY AQUATICS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

THE hope entertained that the English side would redeem the Cardiff rout by a display against Ireland worthy of English traditions was rudely dispelled at Cork on Saturday. Ireland won with great ease by one goal and four tries to one try, and thus achieved her record success against England. The issue was never in doubt after the first fifteen minutes; indeed, after that period England were so completely outplayed in all departments that the only interest left in the match centred in the margin of Ireland's success and in the excellence of Ireland's play. With a little luck Ireland might well have won by an even larger score than that by which Wales proved successful at Cardiff. England had no periods of supremacy on Saturday. Truth compels the admission that no English side have ever played such poor football or been so utterly and hopelessly beaten on play as that on Saturday. For the first fifteen minutes or so it seemed as if the game were going to produce a strenuous struggle, and the Ireland fifteen during this period played like an average Irish side having rather the better of the game.

And they might have scored if Moffat had not dropped the ball when he was close to the English line. England, on the other hand, lost two splendid chances. Simpson intercepted a low pass by MacLear and beat Landers, yet hesitated and was overtaken. A little later England threw away an even finer chance. When Moffat dropped the ball, as stated, Hulme got away with a clear field, and was supported by Brettargh and three English forwards, with Simpson as flanking support. All that was necessary to score a try was a run straight in, but the men indulged in passing, and the delay enabled MacLear to get back. Even then England must have scored if Rogers had passed to Simpson when overtaken by MacLear. As it was, the big Irish "three" smothered him. This incident is mentioned in detail for it proved the turning-point in the game.

Although Manchester City won on Saturday, the day brought them no improvement in their League position, because every one of their three rivals was successful. Small Heath were so far from failing at home a second time as to end with a three goals lead over Wolverhampton. Their play showed conclusively that they do not mean to let their Cup disaster dispirit them. They were immeasurably the finer side though the "Wolves" did by no means badly. It is interesting, in view of Wilcox's new honour, to note that he surpassed himself on Saturday and was almost irresistible. Newcastle in gaining their victory accomplished a far harder task than Small Heath had, for they were visiting Sheffield United. Their triumph by two goal was the great event of the afternoon, Newcastle had fought in vain for victory many days, yet always finely. Few teams, indeed, have ever had a run of failure while playing such good football. It would not have been surprising if Newcastle had fallen into despair and "gone to pieces" when for so many weeks excellent work failed to bring them reward. But they did not do so, and Saturday found them playing as cleverly and with as much ardour as ever. They are sure now to prove most resolute fighters for the championship.

Everton, were, of course, expected to beat Bury at Goodison Park. Even the highest-placed sides go there without confident hope. A notable feature of the football was the good work of Sharp, who has been not always this season the Sharp of old. He was brilliant once more with swift, Meredithian dashes and true centres. Bury are not shining just now, but they have a great opportunity of regaining their old prestige next Saturday. The signs are not promising—Aston Villa are doing noble things,—but Bury have more than once surprised teams of higher fame than themselves in Cup ties, and are not without hope.

The following table shows the relative position of the Clubs in the first division of the League up to date:—

	Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agst.	Points. Total.
Everton	25	15	6	4	46	25	34
Small Heath	24	15	6	3	43	23	33
Manchester City	24	14	6	4	50	28	32
Newcastle United	24	15	7	2	46	23	32
Sheffield United	25	15	9	2	50	42	32
Sunderland	25	13	8	4	46	33	30
Aston Villa	25	13	9	4	45	33	30
Sheffield Wednesday	25	12	10	3	50	38	27
Woolwich Arsenal	25	10	9	6	28	31	26
Preston North End	25	9	10	7	33	35	25
Derby County	27	10	12	5	32	42	25
Blackburn Rovers	25	9	12	4	34	37	22
Bury	25	8	14	3	38	49	19
Stoke	24	8	13	3	25	44	19
Wolverhampton W	25	8	14	3	27	55	19
Notts Forest	25	6	14	6	30	46	18
Middlesbrough	24	4	13	7	23	42	15
Notts County	24	3	15	6	22	52	12

As a result of Monday's re-played Cup ties, one more northern and an additional southern team qualify for the second round. Newcastle United, the victors of Plymouth Argyle, now have to visit Tottenham Hotspur next Saturday, while Fulham, who ousted Reading on Monday, are "at home" to Notts Forest. Five of the sixteen clubs left in belong to the south. The other south-country team "at home" is Bristol City, who entertain Preston North End. Southampton and Portsmouth both have to go away, the former to the Wolverhampton Wanderers, and Portsmouth to Sheffield Wednesday.

When it became known that several of those selected to play for Middlesex against Kent would be unable to appear and that the Middlesex secretary was experiencing great difficulty in finding substitutes to complete his side, general regret was expressed at the prospective spoiling of what had promised to be a stubborn struggle for supremacy between two very strong Rugby sides meeting under exceptionally interesting circumstances. Prior to the kick-off at Richmond on Wednesday, the prevailing opinion was that the changes had so weakened Middlesex that Kent would win with ease. On paper the match certainly seemed a gift for Kent. The knowledge that this opinion was generally held may have inspired the Middlesex men to a special effort. In any case, they rose to the occasion, and played with such splendid determination from start to finish that Kent never looked like winning, and had much the worse of the game. The only score of the match was a goal from a mark, finely placed by H. Alexander from some ten yards on the Kent side of the centre; yet with a little luck Middlesex would have scored at least two tries. Indeed, on one occasion the referee should undoubtedly have awarded a try, for Louwrens (one of the substitutes at three-quarters) would undoubtedly have scored but for interference in terms of the second clause of Rule 13. Happily the incident did not effect the issue, and Middlesex won on their merits, though the narrow margin of their success fails to reflect their superiority on play. The Middlesex victory was very popular, for it was won by sheer pluck—a quality that always has made stronger appeal to English sportsmen than mere skill. Kent, it may be added had not been defeated since Durham beat them at Hartlepool by a dropped goal to a try in the final for the championship in 1903; while the reverse was their third in the three seasons 1902—03, 1903—04, and 1904—05. Though now out of the running for premier place this season, they can afford to rest on their laurels.

The unexpected happened again at Queen's Club last Saturday. Oxford beat the favourites by two goals to one, and had slightly the best of the game throughout. It was an ideal day for scientific football, yet, except at rare intervals, the Cantabs quite failed to maintain their reputation for good all-round combination. Now and again the forwards gave us glimpses of their true form, but not often. As a matter of fact, the Oxford halves dominated the play for the most part. Time after time Craig Hunt, and Curwen broke up the concerted action of the brothers Farnfield on the one wing and of Wright and Roberts on the other Craig was the

best half of the field, and, until his injury, was closely run by Hunt. Mellin, the Cambridge centre was bottled up again and again by the last-named. By comparison, the Cambridge halves were outclassed for once in a way. In defence, too, Norris and Scothern (Oxford), especially the first-named, were superb. There are few finer amateur backs in the country than the Old Carthusian just now. Both tackled well and passed with consummate judgment. For Cambridge, Page was the best back. The Cantabs missed Tudor-Owen badly. May played a strenuous game but lacked judgment and finesse. Neither goalkeeper was up to the mark this year. Rogers (Oxford) appeared too anxious, and Keigwin (Cambridge) cleared badly on the whole. Both did several smart things, however.

For the torpid races which began at Oxford yesterday afternoon twenty-nine crews entered one less than last year, and the race were rowed in three divisions. The weather was fine, but a strong wind interfered considerably with the oarsmen. Some exciting struggles were witnessed. The third division boats started in the following order :—Christ Church II., Magdalen II., Brasenose II., University II., Queen's Keble II., Worcester, St. Catharine's Jesus, Wadham, and Trinity II. Magdalen II. overtook Christ Church II. at the Red Post. University II. at the time were pressing Brasenose II., and the latter run into Magdalen, the result being that Brasenose lose a place. Wadham caught Jesus opposite the Freewater Stone. The order of starting of the second division was as follows :—Balliol II., Lincoln, Exeter, Merton, Keble, St. John's Hertford, Corpus Christi and Oriel. A magnificent race took place between the three leading boats. Balliol II. was hard pressed by Lincoln, but Exeter came up rapidly under the willows and displaced Lincoln at the Red Post. Corpus Christi lowered the colours of Hertford before reaching the Long Bridges. The first division started as follows :—New College, University, Brasenose, Magdalen, Balliol, Trinity, Pembroke, New College II., Christ Church and Balliol II. The race for the headship caused great excitement. University, rowing a long, sweeping stroke, gained soon after the start and made the bump opposite the boathouse. Trinity were no match for Pembroke, the latter being successful before the Long Bridges were reached.

At last, Mr. Fletcher appears to have got together an Oxford crew to his liking. Bar mishap, it is hardly likely further changes will be made before the eight go into strict training on Ash Wednesday. In the following order : (Bow) R. W. Somers-Smith (Merton), A. R. Balfour (University), P. C. Underhill (Brasenose), L. R. Gatehouse (Magdalen), L. E. Jones (Balliol), E. P Evans (University), A. K. Graham (Balliol), H. C. Bucknall (Merton) (stroke), L. Stedall (Merton) (cox), marked improvement has been made within the last few days. Bucknall (at stroke) is not easy to follow, but he has lengthened out considerably, and now puts more life into his work. He is backed up well by President Graham at No. 7, who is fast regaining old-time form. The rhythm at these thwarts is better, but Graham still retains a dirty finish. Evans (at No. 6) is yet a little uncomfortable on stroke side, but is rowing long and well. Given a smarter beginning, not much fault can be found with his work. Both Jones and Gatehouse (at Nos. 5 and 4) have come on a lot just lately. The last-named is getting the beginning smarter and holding the stroke out longer, hence is now pulling every ounce of his weight. Since his removal to No. 3, Underhill has recovered his excellent earlier form. He is now putting much more length and vigour into his work, while Balfour (at No. 2, is one of the most conscientious workers in the boat. Somers-Smith, at bow, is another much-improved man.

No changes have been made in the Cambridge boat during the week. Here, also, final ordered appears to be attained as follows : (Bow) G. D. Cochrane (Third Trinity), D. P. Wormald (Third Trinity), B. C. Johnstone (Third Trinity), W. B. Savory (First Trinity), E. W. P. Wedd (Caius), B. R. Winthrop-Smith (Third Trinity), R. V. Powell (Third Trinity), H. Sangor (Lady Margaret) (stroke) R. Allcard (Third Trinity) (cox). Steady improvement is being made, but they have not a quarter of the style of last year's magnificent combination at this stage. For one thing, the men have not had so much experience. Individually, they are good. Sanger, at stroke, rows short still, nor is his swing forward so steady as it might be. But he gets a lot of work out of his men, and is easy to follow. Powell (at No. 7) and Winthrop-Smith (at No. 6) both cut the finish and are slow with their led-work, and the same applies to wedd, at No. 5. All three of these must get better control of themselves to be really effective. Savory (at No. 4) is coming on admirably, and is now much lighter with his hands, but Jhenstone (at No. 3) is still unsteady forward. He also is inclined to use his arms at the finish. Wormald (at No. 2) and Cochrane (at bow) are rapidly regaining their best Eton form. Both are rowing short ; in fact, unsteadiness over the stretcher and in inclination to swing shortly are the chief individual faults.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 6.

Monday :—A general fall of pressure has taken place and as the fall has been largest in North West India the pressure is now very uniform in Sind, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. It is relatively low over Gujarat and the Central Provinces. Skies are overcast in Baluchistan and thickly clouded in most stations of North-West India. Light rain has commenced falling in Baluchistan and a few light showers have fallen in the Central India plateau. Sutna reports half aninch. The disturbance from Persia has apparently begun to affect the Indian region and local precipitation may be expected during the next 24 hours in Baluchistan North-West India and the central parts of India. Fine weather's is likely elsewhere.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran for the week ending 4th March 1905 :—

	Temperature		Rainfall	
February	Max.	Min.	Inches	Cents
26th	86°	71°	..	...
27th	78°	66°	..	...
28th	71°	58°	..	...
March				
1st	71°	55°	..	...
2nd	79°	58°	...	...
3rd	78°	65°	...	...
4th	87°	66°	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 6TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid in many places. The barometer b from '06 to '17 of an inch in excess of normal over the whole area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The day temperature is from 5° to 15° in defect of normal in the Punjab, United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and at Bhuj, Veraval, Neemuch, Deesa, Saugor and Jubbulpore, while the night temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess in Berar and Negapatam, Ahmednagar, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Rajkot and Ahmedabad and 7° in defect at Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Cuddapah and the lowest 49° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places to the north of Latitude 20°.

Rain in light showers fell at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Jaipur, Hoshangabad, Ajmer and Deesa.

Weather is inclined to become clear but is still favourable for local scattered rain to the north of Latitude 20°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MOTOR-PLOUGHING.

South Africa is going in for the utilisation of petroleum motors for agricultural purposes. The Ivel Agricultural Motor Company's car adapted for farm-work has three wheels, two at the back for driving, and one for steering in front. The total weight comes to about twenty-eight cwts, with full water-tanks to thirty. The driving motor is a horizontal petroleum one with two cylinders, forward and backward movements, and of 18 h. p. The ordinary speed of the motor on level ground is about four miles an hour. On hilly roads or carrying heavy loads, or if a slope is being ploughed, an arrangement, quickly and easily applied, gives a greater speed than could be got from horses. The machine can be used for every purpose, where driving power is required, for ploughing, for drawing grass-mowers, harvesters, harrows ; it can drive threshers, fodder-cutting machines, pumps, &c., and can draw loads on roads. But its chief work is ploughing. The first trial of the machine took place on the 6th of July last year in the neighbourhood of Cape Town. The Agricultural Department of Cape Colony allowed the representative of a certain firm to plough a given piece of land, an hour's distance from the town. Members of the Department and numbers of the neighbouring farmers were present. The spot selected consisted of sandy soil, closely covered with grass and bush and thick with tufts and knotted roots. The grass and bush had to be first dug out. The ground had been thoroughly soaked by a rain of several days duration and there were pools in many places. Many doubts were expressed as to whether the motor could work in soil that offered such serious difficulties even for draught, animals. During the ploughing there was so much water in the ground that it filled the furrows. Nevertheless the motor rolled smoothly over the land and apparently worked with ease. As no four-bladed plough was available, two double-bladed ploughs were harnessed. These dug furrows, 6 inches deep and 9 broad. Great masses of roots were raised without visibly affecting the speed of the motor. The motor dug the quadruple furrow, 275 yards long, in something less than seven minutes. In an hour and a half, including ten minutes for refilling the tank with petroleum, an acre was ploughed. This was looked on as very satisfactory as for the same work, with the usual span (6 draught animals) at least twelve working hours would be required. Eight gallons of petroleum were used in the experiment. The driver of the plough was always able to stop the motor, if obstacles were met with that might injure the ploughshares. A second demonstration which was equally satisfactory took place ten days later, and many other trials in different places and under various circumstances, in level and in hilly land, gave satisfactory results. The price of the motor with all its parts is £300 in England, in Cape Town £450. Many well-to-do farmers in Cape Town testify to their appreciation of the motor for they have bought some and ordered several others.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

ON Friday, a Mahomedan festival called Myboob Soobani was celebrated in the city, with great eclat, writes our Aurangabad correspondent. The standard was borne aloft on a superbly caparisoned horse, and as it wended its way through the main streets, all those who could afford it threw handfuls of country confections over the standard. In addition to this every shopkeeper distributed flowers sweets sharbet and milk. The standard was preceded by acrobats, bands and wrestlers. Altogether the show was a fine one well worth seeing and everything passed off without a hitch.

A fire occurred on Thursday in a small thatched hut belonging to the Customs Department at the village of Padaygaon. The owner was in the habit of tethering his goats and other animals in the building itself. While the peon and a few boon companions were having a social bout, fire broke out reducing the building to ashes within a few minutes. The inmates however managed to scramble out scathe less, but five or six of the animals were burnt to death.

The 98th Berar Infantry having left this place, a few days ago, on transfer to Tarbund, Secunderabad ; their quarters have been allotted to the men of the 98th Infantry. The Officer Commanding this Regiment in order to minimise the risk of plague has had the huts unroofed. the flooring dug up and the walls scraped. It is hoped thus to destroy all the bacilli of the much dreaded plague.

On Thursday there was an unusual fall of rain in the city. There was also a slight shower in the Cantonment as well. The wiseacres are predicting a lot of evil things in consequence, such as increase of disease, famine, etc.

A serious accident occurred during this week at a Ginning Factory belonging to a Marwari at old Jalna, close to the river. When the operatives had gone to their homes after closing the concern at 10 p.m., a lad aged about 14 years, and three adults had remained behind to sleep near the boiler for warmth. Suddenly one of the walls collapsed falling on the boiler, and the unfortunate sleepers. The young boy was instantly killed while the other three were severely injured, the boiler itself not escaping damage The three injured men were removed to the Hospital where they still are in a precarious condition. It is stated that the proprietor has indemnified the families of the injured operatives.

A stalwart Hindustani Assailman who is an orderly of a prominent Government official, having had occasion to go out to the bazaar at about 9 p. m., was assaulted under the shade of a large tamarind tree near the racquet court and so severely handled that he had to be conveyed to the Hospital for treatment, where he still is. His features are disfigured beyond recognition, while his body bears the marks of severe handling. The unfortunate man asserts that he was wantonly assaulted by a "she-devil' (Choordal) who after thus maltreating him, disappeared suddenly, thereby frightening the man out of his wits. This little incident is exciting much ridicule and laughter among all.

Many men of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry which were here from Singapore nearly two months ago are taking their discharges, owing, it is said, to their being new to the place as well as to the hard parade imposed upon them as well as to their not being provided with suitable quarters etc. The Officer Commanding seeing so many men leaving the Regiment has decided not to give any more discharges, lest the regimental strength should be appreciably diminished.

A friendly match took place between the Hockey teams of the 34th Poona Horse and the 98th Infantry, the latter winning after a sharp struggle.

BENGALIS AND THE MOTOR CAR.

S. S. Bose writes in the "Pioneer" :—It is now a common sight to see Bengali babus dash along in motor-cars even in the narrowest of lanes. The other evening I chanced to see a Bengali lady driving a handsome car along the Beadon Street, her pense bursting with pride Even a student of the Presidency College comes to his class daily in a motor-car. The result of all this is that as soon as a Pip I Pip I is heard in the narrow lanes of the native city, every "purda-nashin" woman cooking on the other side of the wall" casts aside her veil and in hot haste peeps out of the window, as if to blow kisses to the rider.

Despite such popularity, the study of the mechanism is pretty much neglected. It is common to see near the Eden Gardens a car refusing to move an inch, its owner fighting tooth and nail with his lever and wheel and even the horn, the car hissing all the while contemptuously. A respectable crowd musters in an instant and even the urchins turn up "en masse." And when the proud motorist at length begins to push the car home, they shout, "Third class passengers get out and push!" after the Yankee conductor fashion, and one may well guess how the pushing business fares when a quarter of a mile of folk is running behind.

A vigorous gossiping is going on among the cartmen. Secret conclaves are said to be taking place in which the cartmen pass resolutions that "whereas the Saheblog first dispensed with the punkha-pullers owing to the ghurni-punkhas, and then the horses owing to the hawab-gharry (electric tram), and whereas it is quite probable that bullocks and cartmen will be likewise dismissed, we in solemn conclave assembled denounce the whole thing and upon oath promise to stick to our sacred hails and gharries and reduce our charges if need be."

JUBBULPORE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

UNVEILING CEREMONY.

An interesting ceremony took place last Thursday at Jubbulpore, when Sir Frederic Lely unveiled the statue erected by public subscription to the memory of her late Majesty Queen Victoria. Every care had been taken to make the ceremony an impressive one and worthy of the occasion. The invited guests constituted a representative gathering of all ranks and classes of British subjects—durbaris from the Jubbulpore and surrounding districts, ladies from the civil station, soldiers and civilians, pensioners and school children, and outside the enclosure were crowds of townspeople occupying every point of vantage. The site selected for the statue, in front of the Town Hall, had been laid out for the occasion with turf and flower—beds. The Committee have yet to expend on the beautification of the surroundings a grant which has been placed at their disposal by the local Administration, and when this has been done, and the fine school opposite now being constructed by the liberality of Seth Bholanath Kasturchand, has been completed, the citizens of Jubbulpore, will certainly have made a first step towards the realisation of the "City Beautiful," foreshadowed in the Chief Commissioner's speech. The statue is a 7' 6" standing figure, of the purest white marble, and is the work of Mr. Herbert Hampton, a rising sculptor, of whom, judging from this specimen of his work, great things may be expected. For there can be no two opinions as to its excellence. One has seen representations of the Queen which are a grief to loyal subjects. But from the moment when this statue flashed white from the enveloping flag one felt that here indeed was the Queen, the mother of her people. The large assembly were visibly impressed and the comments heard afterwards, quaintly expressed as some of them were, showed a general and just appreciation of the sculptor's aim and of the skill with which he has achieved it. Sir Frederic Lely spoke as follows:—

I am fortunate in having the opportunity this evening of congratulating the citizens of Jubbulpore on the addition of this beautiful statue to their public treasures. I fear the civic spirit is not as yet strong in India, that is pride in one's town and a desire to make it altogether admirable, with broad streets and stately buildings and open spaces filled with turf and trees, fountains and statues. But everything must have a beginning, and you have certainly taken the first steps to crease a Jubbulpore the Beautiful, to be a joy to your children and children's children. When, as in this case, your first monument is also an expression of private liberality and fervent loyalty to the Crown it is doubled in value. We all realise that her late Majesty the Queen-Empress was not a mere individual, however illustrious. She was the representative embodiment of a new order of things. She personified in herself the genius and the results of the Victorian era. It is difficult to make it clear to the mind's eye what India was when she came to the throne, and what it was when she died. Yet here in Jubbulpore we may remember that in the thirties the Thugs were still abroad—men who made of murder not only a fine art, but a religious observance. There were no, or no roads in the land ; a man who wished to go from here to Calcutta had to trust to the pack bullock and the palki, that is to say the ordinary citizen never wished to go at all. It was as tedious, and more dangerous to travel from Jubbulpore to Delhi, as it is now to travel from Jubbulpore to London. The great Universities which now attract every year thousands of ambitious youths did not exist. There were no railways, no telegraphs, no post office, no rural hospitals, no high schools, no steam factories. And behind all these physical innovations a great moral and intellectual expansion has been going on, more subtle, less easy to appreciate, but more pregnant and perhaps more lasting. Between 1820 and 1840 a French priest named the Abbe Dubois, lived in South India in the closest intercourse with the people, and he wrote a book containing his observations, of their social life. A short time ago this book was reprinted and republished by a modern editor. I was much struck when reading the new edition, with the fact that wherever the good Abbe described some specially revolting custom or trait of character it is invariably accompanied by a footnote that this is no longer true or with the spread of education a great change has taken place in this respect. This shows how change has been going on often unsuspected by us. The Sceptre of Victoria touched the passive eastern world and evoked anew life, the end of which is not yet.

Then again as you and your children look up to this silent figure it will tell you another truth. It will symbolise and proclaim to you the unity of the Empire, under one Crown. I do not blame a man, I rather admire him for being proud of his own race—proud of being a Rajput, a Mahratta, a Gond, an Englishman, a Scotchman, or a French Canadian. But though he should rightly cleave to his own hearth and home, he is but a puny creature who never even in thought, goes outside it. There is a wider and stronger brotherhood than that of race or family. I take a prevailing note of the present day to be the unity of India and the only guarantee of that unity is the Empire, welded into which you may help to move the world. Prince Bismarck after the Franco-German war used to say he had consolidated an empire with blood and iron. Well, we have had some blood in India, but more iron, and that not so much of the sword and spear, necessary though that is, but rather that of the permanent way of the railways binding together the body politic. I mentioned just now that the ancient rulers had no mind to spend money on roads, and the explanation of that contains in a nutshell the difference between now and then. Why did they not make roads? Because they did not wish to make it too easy for their neighbour to come at them. They feared they would be pathways not so much for the peaceful trader or the friendly visitor as for the conqueror with fire and sword. Now all that spirit of isolation is gone—gone before the spirit that breathed over the land with the rule of Queen Victoria and continuing under her illustrious son.

"And thus in the years to come as you pass to and fro by this image set up by you in the centre of your homes it will tell you of a good Queen in the West who loved her people of India well. It will remind you of a reign which brought in the dawn of a new life which has not yet reached its Zenith ; it will be a symbol to you of unity and strength."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING HO. L. H,

Bombay, March 7, 1905.

1 It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the morning of Thursday the 9th March and will conclude with the annual inspection by the General Officer Commanding on the morning of Monday the 20th March.

2 Arrangements are being made to hold Point-to Point Races at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Tuesday the 21st March.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 7, 1905.

1 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Men born are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2. There will be Company drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Byculla at 8-15 p.m. to-day Tuesday the 7th instant.

Dress-Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

3 "A" and "C" Companies will parade on Wednesday the 8th Instant at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p.m.

Dress-Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms.

4. There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of Telegraph Quarters, at 5 p. m. on Wednesday the 8th Instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress-Plain Clothes Rifles-and Side Arms

5 "E" Company (Cyclists) will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Wednesday the 8th Instant, at 8 p.m, for Semaphore Signalling, Members of other companies are also invited to attend

6 There will be instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 pm on Wednesday the 8th instant

7 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be reserved for "F" Company on Sunday the 12th instant.

8 Photos of Officers and Sergeants having been received from Messrs Bourne and Shepherd and can be seen at Head-Quarters

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, March 7, 1905.

1 Detail—Orderly Sergt for the week:—
No 1 Company—Sergt H E Bryning next for duty Sergt Lenaham.
No 2 Company—Sergt P Hunter next for duty Sergt T S Dawson.

2 The following drills will take place this week—
No 1 Company—Thursday 6-30 p m—Town Hall Compound Proficiency Class.
No 2 Company—Thursday at 9 p m Colaba North Fort 6th B L gun drill
Saturday's parade if any will be notified later.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A.

EX-CROWN PRINCESS AND HER CHILD.

LEGAL ACTION TO BE TAKEN.

DR. KORNER, who was sent to Florence by the King of Saxony to interview the Countess of Montignoso (his divorced wife) regarding the future of his youngest daughter, Princess Monica, who was born after the Countess's flight and has since been in her mother's custody, has (says Reuter) made a statement.

In this he states that he had an interview at the German Consulate on February 10 with the Countess, when he presented a document setting forth that it was the duty of the King of Saxony to carry out by all legal means the convention which provided that his daughter, Anne Monica, should be handed over to His Majesty, as she ought to have been last year. He Dr. Korner, reminded the Countess of a statute of the Court of Saxony which confers on the King the right of fixing the residence of members of the Royal family. The Countess replied that she recognised the validity of that statute and of the convention, and admitted the King's right to dispose of the child whose father he was ; that she also recognised the law authorising the King to keep the child with him, but she added that she would not give her up unless compelled by force.

Dr. Korner afterwards went to Rome to confer with the Minister of the Interior and the legal advisers of the German Embassy as to the legal means of accomplishing his mission, but he had not asked for support from the Government authorities. Immediately on his return to Florence Dr. Korner selected M. Mattaroli as counsel for the Court of Saxony in the Italian Law Courts, and assisted by M. Mattaroli, drew up a statement detailing the circumstances of the case. This was done in the presence of the Countess and her representative.

Dr. Korner said it was impossible to enter upon any negotiations with the Countess, if she would not fulfil the obligations she had recognised and accepted in declaration. He had no intention of having recourse to violent measures and only proposed to use legal means.

ENGLAND'S CONCESSION TO ITALY.

A PORT ON THE SOMALI COAST.

THE new agreement between Great Britain and Italy, whereby the latter Power is given access to Kismayu Harbour, is an arrangement which will be of decided benefit to the Italian Somaliland colony, and should also be of advantage to the British East Africa Protectorate. The importance of Kismayu lies in the fact that it is the most northerly place on the East African coast affording a safe anchorage at all seasons. It is 320 miles north-east of Mombassa, just south of the mouth of the Juba River, which here forms the frontier between the British and Italian possessions.

Nominally, it is part of the Sultanate of Zanzibar and was leased by the Sultan to the late British East Africa Company in 1889, together with El Benadir, i.e., the ports Marka, Mukdishu, Warshekh, and Brava, all to the north of Kismayu. At that time the Company made over its rights in the Benadir country to Italy It being stipulated, however that Kismayu should be jointly occupied by the two contracting parties. However, by the Anglo-Italian Agreement of 1891, Kismayu came entirely under British jurisdiction. The difficulty of developing trade with the Benadir ports, inaccessible for months at a time owing to the monsoon and the lack of harbours, has been forcibly represented to the Italian Government by the Benadir Company, a Milanese concern which administers them.

With the advantage of bringing their goods overland to Kismayu (or Refuge Bay as it is called by the seafaring community) there is no reason why an important trade in ivory, skins, gums, myrrh, and, in time, cotton and coffee, should not be done The present value of the Benadir trade, some £125,000 a year, could easily be doubled.

The agreement is evidence of the continued co-operation of Great Britain and Italy in North-East Africa—a co-operation shown recently in favour of England when the Italian ports—or open roadsteads rather—of Obbia and Illig were used by the British in their operations against the "Mad" Mullah.

HAND GRENADES IN BORDER WARFARE.

WHEN the Gumatti outlaws were killed off in their rude fortified enclosure beyond the Bannu border we suggested, writes the "Pioneer," that in the storming of towers and walled villages in the tribal country hand-grenades should be used. The suggestion was promoted by the fact that six men had kept at bay a whole regiment and that mountain guns had failed to have any effect on the mud walls behind which the outlaws had sheltered themselves. Two British officers were killed in this wretched little affair, and there were a number of casualties also among the troops. On other occasions valuable lives have been lost in attacks upon similar enclosures, which abound in the Frontier hinterland and throughout Afghanistan. Our proposal was ridiculed by a Calcutta paper as involving a reversion to obsolete methods of warfare. In Manchuria, however, the hand grenade has been freely employed both by Russians and Japanese, the latter especially having used the miniature bomb with great effect in the attacks upon the Russian trenches before Port Arthur. The explosive employed is dynamite and the charge is sufficient to give terrible results at close quarters Our Indian Ordnance factories might well manufacture grenades of this pattern and send a supply to various frontier stations whence troops may have to move at any moment into the tribal country. The bombs would be useful not only in assaults upon walled villages and towers, but also for the clearing of sangars and ravines, and in repelling attacks upon positions If there had been a stock of hand-grenades in the forts on the Samana, the Malakand and at Ghakdarrah in 1897 the defending garrison would have been able to inflict very heavy loss upon their assailants.

AN ITALIAN LOVE STORY.

THE best of the stories always come from the South and another is at hand which I offer as a suggestion to some of our play-wrights, writes a Rome correspondent.

A young countryman of Bitonto, Francesco Capaldo, was much in love with a pretty girl, Elisa Fano ; and although the girl herself was not averse to his suit, her mamma did not see Francesco with a "good eye," as they say here, and so the course of true love did not run smooth. Rendered desperate the young man decided on heroic measures and concocted a plot with some friends. The mother and daughter were in the habit of going frequently to some relative in the evening, so one dark night the conspirators hid in a narrow street, and as the women passed sprang out upon them.

In the confusion which ensued, heightened by the intentional manoeuvres of the young men, the gallant Francesco threw a shawl over the head of one of the frightened women, and, in spite of her struggles, bore her off to his house. "I am Francesco," he repeated at intervals, thinking to calm the terror of his lady-love, only, however, to be answered by muffled tones from the shawl, struggles, and kicks of such strength as to rouse his wonder and something of resentment that Elisa should treat him so Meanwhile the other woman had fled shrieking to cover, followed by the men to conceal the doings of Francesco.

The bold lover carefully removed the shawl, dropped on his knees, and raised his eyes to those of—Elisa's mother.

STATISTICS recently published indicate the rapid strides made of late years in the economic development of the Argentine Republic. Thus the railway mileage, which was 5,900 miles in 1890, has been practically doubled whilst during the last ten years the area under cultivation has increased by 13 per cent, and now stands at nearly 30,000,000 acres. In a quarter of a century, the shipping trade of Buenos Ayres has increased twelvefold, and the city has now a million inhabitants, or as many as Manchester and Salford with their immediate suburbs. Outside Buenos Ayres, however, the population is still very sparse, numbering only about four millions, and in view of the immense extent of the Republic it may be said to be still in a very early stage of development.

HIGH COURT.—March 7.

Before the Hon The Chief JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1378—Tyabji D and Co—Ghellabhai Manoredas vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi and others—Matubhoy J and M and Edgelow G and Co

1367—Edgelow G and W—Gordhandas Jethabhai vs Ramdasi Ramnarayan Masanlal J and G

1373—Mirza and M—Syed Zenul Abdeden bin Syed Hisamudin Refai vs Zoolekhabai widow and others Captain and V Mirza and M

1379—Tyabji D and Co—Bibi Khavor Sultan vs Bibi Rukhia Sultan and others—Payne and Co—Mirza and M.

1380—Ardeser H D and Co—Mervanji Cooverji vs Bai Sirinbai widow and others Jamsetji and B

1381—Wadia G and Co—Howji Sakuldhand and Co—vs Hasumbhoy Visram and another

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause

262-01—Payne and Co—Dr Leo Gans others vs The Action Gessels chaft fur Amtine Fabrikation—Smetham and B and N—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

759,01—Captain and V—Champsy Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Madhowji E K—Part heard

Long Causes.

279,01—Edgelow G and W—Dulhubdas Parbhundas vs Motiram Gowan and others—Arderir H D and Co and K D Shruff—For postponment

125,06—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vrndrawondks vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

168-02—In person a pauper Merwanji Edulji Bamboat vs Framji Edulji Bamboat In person

618-04—Payne and Co—Hormusjee Bapujee and others vs Pestonji Jehangir Mody—Pestonji R and K and Payne and Co—(For postponement) Kotegaon and E F Nicholson—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Re Government and Re Devkaran Nanji

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

240,04—Wadia G and Co—Jannoo Hoosein and others vs The Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Co Limited and others—Crugie D and C—Part heard

For trial of preliminary issues.

182'04—Maganlal J and G Sewdas Weljee and another vs Chagbai widow and another Ardeshir H D and Co

168 04—Kanga and P Mawjee Arjun and Co—and another vs Nenbai widow and others Tyabji D and Co—For further evidence

563-02—Bicknell M and R—Hanumanbu Foo Ichand others—vs Kedarmal Govindram and another Kanga and P

115-04—M B—Chothia Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowendas Mody Payne and Co

Long Causes.

294-04—Dikshit D and S—Pashakar Govind Vaidya vs Pramchand Raychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

762-0 —Mulji and D Nanbai widows vs Jamnadas Bhagwandas Haivi H and M

755,04—Payne and Co Hunsraj Moorarji vs Runchordas Dharsey Little and Co

285-04—Wadia G and Co—Kawji Sakuldhand and Co vs Runchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

430-1899-04—Mulla and M—Gokuldas Waghji vs Dosa Haji Ebrahim and others—Ardeser H D and Co

676-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Ebrahim Mahomed vs Gordhundas Waghji—Mulla and M

669'04—Bhaishunker K and G, Gordhan Ramji vs Bai Ladoobai and another Hiralal D

19'04—In Person Chatturbhuj Soonderjee vs Permanand Dassa Madhowji and K

723,04—Wadia G and Co, Abdulla Kalkibhoy Readymoney vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman and other—Smetham and Baid N. and Matubhoy J and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

For dismissal Under Rule 105

84-05—In Person—Sha Purbhudas Surchandvs Sha Narotam. Dwarka and others

For dismissal.

745-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Narondas Toolsidas vs Jamnadas Maturadas—Tyabji and Co

Suits for hearing, and final disposal.

Short Causes.

736 04—Cragie L and O—Sir H S King and another vs Clarence Arthur Ellis and another

770-04—In Person—Oomaji Vajechand and another vs Roopchand Pomaji

813-04—In Person—Amerchand Virji and another vs Jaitha Vanawan

849-04—Manekhlal J and H—Jaychand Depchand vs Chandiben Dwarkadas

880-04—Mulji and D—Lady Janbai widow vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

26-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Jeseonji Jehangir Hormusji

35 05—Mulla and M—Motilal Partabchand vs Pancholai Navalchand

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

461-04—Jamsetji and R—Bajarimal Pomaji and other vs Purshottam Hargovan—Tyabjee D and Co

597-04—Mulla and M—Purshotam Soondardash and another vs Khatao Ratansi and another—M B Chothia

615-04—Edgelow G and W—Gisalal Dhunji Tankssli vs Shivbux Motiram and another—Mulla and M R N Motabhoy

638-04—Captain and V—Ameenabibi and another vs Abdool bin Mahomed Hoosein and another—Tyabji D and Co

798-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Cooverji Adarjee and another vs Saloobai widow—Daphtary and F

799-04—Dikshit D and G—Somonji Nowroji Kabraji vs Cowasji Dinshaw Engineer and others—Hiralal D

806-04—Mulla and M—Motibai widow vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford Band Co

814,04—Payne and Co—Shantaram Shamrao Dhagay vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas—Malvi H and M

824,04—Little and Co—Gangabai vs Vussonji Narronji—Bhaishunker K and G

827,04—Captain and V—Mahomed Ali bai Abdul Kareem Loqday vs The Hon the advocate general and others—Little and Co Ardiser H D and Co Jamsetji and R and Unvala and Co

320,04—Bhaishunker K and G—Fatmabi vs Abdul Hoosein Kalimudin and others

Before The Prothonotary.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

7,05—In Person—Narayen Dajl vs Raoji Vinayakrao Jagunath Shankerseit—J P Dastur

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," March 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major E B Parry M B I M S Bengal are placed temporarily at the Govt of Bengal for disposal of the employment in the Jail Dept.

The services of Lt D K Edgar R E are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces for employment in the Thomason Civil Engineering College Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Capt C H D Ryder R E Deputy Supt 1st grade Survey of India is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year eight months and seventeen days under Articles 232,260 and 308 b of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 30th March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned officers whose services have been temporarily transferred to the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture Revenue by Notification No 888-P dated 8th Feb in the Finance Dept of the Govt of India and 969-11-15 date 18th Feb in Appointment Dept of the Govt of the United Provinces are placed on special duty with the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture Revenue with effect from the 13th Feb—Mr B G Warburton I C S Mr L E Pritchard.

Capt C H D Ryder R E Depy Supt 1st grade Survey of India is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year eight months and seventeen days from the 30th March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt D H Cameron Indian Army Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 11th Feb 1905.

Major C Archer a Political Agent of the 2nd class is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd Class and Revenue and Judicial Commr in Baluchistan with effect from the 16th March and until further orders.

Major F G Heville a Political Agent of the 4th class is appointed on return from leave to officiate as Political Agent of the 3rd class and is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Stewart-Wilson I C S Postmaster-General Punjab and in the first grade of Postmaster-General is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and fifteen days with effect from the 1st March or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secty of State for India—Lieuts—Bryan Norman Abbay 1st Battalion Essex Regt Squadron Officer 27th Light Cavalry Dated 4th Feb 1905.

ACCORDING to one of the greatest soothsayers in Burma, the rains this year will be late, but abundant. There will be many dangers to wayfarers ; elephants, horses, buffaloes, bullocks and other four-footed animals will die from the effects of an infectious disease. Many bitter disputes will arise among wise and clever persons, such as hpoongyis, Brahmins, &c. The year will be a time of suffering and danger for the fair sex, and the country at large will be in the throes of apprehension. China will be partitioned. Food will be scarce.

THEY are gradually getting rid of coloured labour on the Queensland sugar plantations, as the result of recent Commonwealth legislation. During the past year 1,037 Kanakas have been returned to their homes in the South Sea Islands, from which they were recruited. The number of Kanakas now in Queensland is estimated at 8,614. According to the "Brisbane Courier," the leading daily journal of Queensland, the value of this year's sugar crop in the State is £2,800,000, which exceeds all previous records by £300,000.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

St. James's Hall had its last concert on February 10th and the "World" wonders whether relics of the hall will be distributed to music lovers. A board from the platform trod-den by so many famous feet would be coveted by many. We may imagine that those who sleep in the bedrooms to be built on the site of the hall will have haunted dreams. To the good musician will come the sounds of the Richter orchestra or of the violin of Joachim ; but the bad one will be startled by the muffin bell from nightmare visions of himself being suspended along with the free list.

"Vanity Fair" gives a neat description of the Tsar : The man who would not face the moujik.

Our universities, says "Truth,"

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

If signs and portents count for anything says the "Broad Arrow," Army questions will occupy a large share of the attention of Parliament during the coming session, and although the Navy is admittedly our first and most important defensive weapon, we are likely to hear far less concerning it in either House than we shall on the subject of our military forces. The reason is not far to seek. Our naval policy is more or less settled, although no doubt some far-reaching alterations in organisation have recently been introduced. These were however the proposals of a professional sailor, Sir John Fisher, who carried with him the approbation of his naval colleagues on the Admiralty Board, and the reorganisation has commended itself to the great body of naval officers. The new naval reorganisation is an example of how such measures should be carried through, and the small amount of adverse criticism excited by it proves that it is considered sound and bussiness-like by the Navy itself. . . . The recent alterations proposed to our Army system have exemplified in the most striking manner how such things ought not to be done. A civilian Parliamentary official evolves out of his inner consciousness a wondrous scheme of reorganisation, which he springs upon an astonished country with scarcely a word of warning. . . . The unanimous outcry raised on all hands against his Army scheme should surely have caused Mr. Arnold-Forster to pause and consider its suitability, but he is apparently deaf to all remonstrances; and will only yield to superior force. This force is vested in Parliament as expressing the will of the people, and it is therefore towards Parliament that soldiers of all grades are looking to rescue the Army from the peril that is threatening it, and members of the two Houses should have no difficulty in ascertaining the main points at issue between the Secretary of State for War and his critics. . . . But for Parliament to perform its duty in a satisfactory manner in the question of Army reform, a plan carefully thought out in advance is essential. . . . It is therefore earnestly to be hoped that the Service members will meet at an early date after the assembling of Parliament to consider the course of action to be pursued by them. . . . We trust that members will not endeavour to reform the Army themselves but will rather devote their energies to ensuring that, before any changes are introduced, the best technical experts are consulted and their advice is followed. It was recently said that could a Sir John Fisher be found for the Army he would be cheap at a salary of £50,000 a year. Such a statement is, we consider, a gross libel on the Service. We assert most positively that not only does the Army possess one but several Sir John Fishers, who would do quite as well as the distinguished Admiral if they were only given the chance."

The Admiralty appears to be making such arrangements in regard to the mooring and care of the scores of obsolete craft now being towed to anchorages around the coast of the United Kingdom as would indicate provision for long stays to be made by a large number of them. The supervision that is to be exercised over the ships moored in English waters will be given by Coastguard officers at stations nearest each nest of moorings. In the Kyle of Bute, Holy Lock, and the Firth of Forth however, the officers from the late Coastguard cruiser service are to be used for the purposes of supervision, and will probably be quartered in one of the largest ships of the groups they supervise. Besides the dinghies allowed to each ship the groups are also to be allowed one or two steam boats to attend upon them, each boat having two crews, who are also to be drawn from the seamen and engine-room ratings of the disbanded Coastguard cruiser flotilla, these vessels having now all been paid off and placed on the sale list. The necessary attendance on the obsolete fleet will thus absorb nearly all the personnel of the defunct Coastguard mosquito fleet and those officers and men not thus appropriated will rejoin the Coastguard and be appointed to stations in the ordinary way. All the arrangements are considered of so semi-permanent a character that it is believed the Admiralty will break up their own ships at convenience should an experiment now being made on a ship at a yard in Preston, under Admiralty overseers, prove to be successful.

Continuing our notes of Tuesday last with reference to the Thornycroft motor launch:—The valve-guides and covers are both water-jacketed, which is rather unusual in engines of this size. The cam-shaft rotates in the same direction as the crank-shaft, which is also unusual; but the arrangement has the advantage—which is not without importance at times—that the setting of the valves is less complicated, a fact which would be appreciated by anyone not having experience in the handling of this class of machinery. In engines of this description it is customary to have one spiral spring on the valve-rod, both to return the valve to its seating and to cause the return movement of the tappet-rod, and in engines of any size this spring has to be of considerable power in order to perform the two duties. With this engine, however, two springs have been provided one to return the valve to its seat is placed on the valve-rod; while another on the tappet-rod actuates that rod. All bearings are lubricated under pressure a small gear-pump, driven from the cam-shaft, being provided for the purpose. The bed-plate of the engine is of aluminium, and every care has been exercised to keep down weight, without sacrificing the legitimate factor of safety. One of the most important features of this engine, and one to which Messrs. Thornycroft have devoted special attention, is the vaporiser. As is well known, the application of paraffin oil to engines of this type is a somewhat difficult problem, but Messrs. Thornycroft have grappled with it successfully. Reversing is effected by means of a clutch arrangement on the shafting consisting of two clutches and epicycle gear.

The urgent necessity of having skilled officers both at the range finder and behind good spotting binoculars is becoming more and more apparent. To judge the falling of shot requires special aptitude and long training before a useful decree of certainty is acquired. The future needs of the Navy is being provided for in this way by familiarising Naval Cadets with the use of range-finding instruments at Osberne House and at Dartmouth, so that they may have a fair knowledge of how these instruments are worked, as well as their necessity and place of importance in the cult of straight-shooting. Young officers are also to be sent aloft for training in "spotting" when at target practice directly they commence their sea training, as in the old days they accompanied the boatswain to the tops to get practical lessons in seamanship. The system of communications between the look-out platforms and the guns' positions need to be perfected for long-range firing, as it is at long distances the fire control system will be most effective, and to the larger extent immune from the danger of being wrecked by shell fire, which will threaten it at a short range. After close investigation and preliminary trials by committees in the Mediterranean and Channel fleets the number of instruments and officers and men to work them in the military tops and platforms have finally been decided upon; and installations are being fitted up in accordance with the latest decisions, in all the "King Edward VII." class and the large armoured cruisers still under construction.

The withdrawal of the West Indian garrisons is creating more excitement in the United States than it is in the islands themselves. The reason is obvious. She has gained a firm footing in the Caribbean Sea, thanks to British, Spanish, and Central American weakness in the past, and hopes to strengthen herself yet more by British and Central American weakness in the future. But what she forgets is a lesson taught her by bitter experience, that she always fails when she comes into contact with the Colonial spirit. Canada's whole history bears witness to this, and the West Indies, with her fine traditions, will not play a lesser part. The danger lies in the precipitancy of the home authorities. In New Zealand the troops were withdrawn in the midst of a Maori war and in Canada when the Fenian raids were disturbing her place. But the times have changed. There were but two great Powers with world interests a generation ago; now there are four, and the Republic is one of them. She covets the British West Indies, as she coveted the Spanish West Indies, and will leave no stone unturned to make them hers. There is nothing to be said against this, but it is our duty to prevent her. Now, if the garrisons are withdrawn from the West Indies in the hurried fashion in which we do everything military, when we do anything at all, there is danger of trouble with the negroes. This stands to reason. To take away the representatives of the majesty of the law, without putting others in their place, would anywhere let loose the lawless elements of the population. With the irresponsible negro the situation might be serious. That is why the West Indian is anxious. He has no fear of a native rising if the change is worked gradually. Why should he indeed, seeing that he has shown the genius of the race for Governing an inferior people without friction? But while he is loyally prepared to organise a local police force to meet the exigencies of Imperial defence, he expects to receive proper consideration from the War Office in the matter of trade. Now what the American Jingo thinks is that this consideration will not be shown, and that there will be a negro rising, when he will raise an outcry against British misgovernment in the West Indies as he did against Spanish misgovernment in Cuba.

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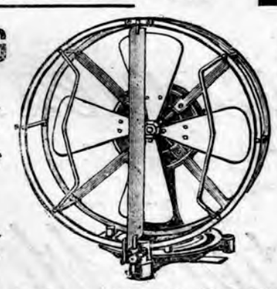

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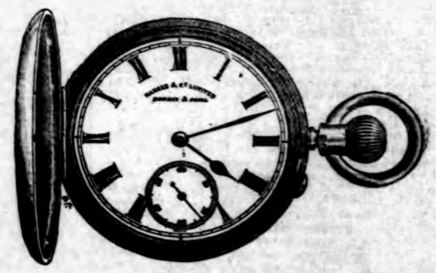

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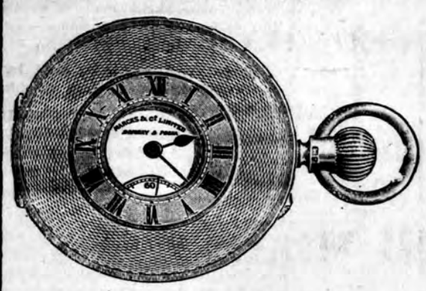

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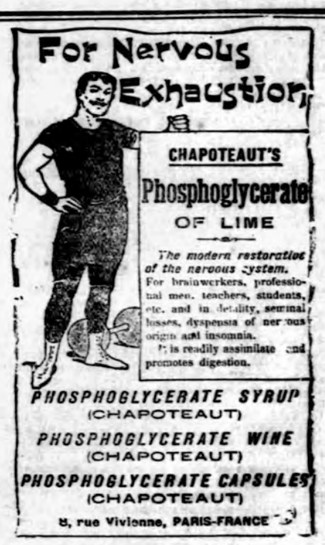

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